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june 19 19 w4t

S. Va. AMPHLETT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON MONDAY, the 5th day of July next, I will offer for sale by public auction, at the Court House in the City of Wilmington, that valuable PLANTATION in the county of New Hanover, lying on the northeast side of the North Eastern branch of Cape Fear river, containing about 850 ACRES, part of the Rocky Point lands, well known as the VARIS or FOGGY PLANTATION and now occupied by Mr. E. B. McQuigg. And a the same time and place about 175 ACRES of land on the south side of said river, and nearly opposite said VARIS PLANTATION. The terms of sale will be as follows, viz: $2,512 will be payable in cash on the day of sale; about $6,800 on the 16th day of January 1869 $5,050 on the 16th day of January, 1870, and the balance of purchase money ten days after day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give satisfactory bonds for the deferred payments, secured by a mortgage on the premises, containing a power to sell if default is made on any payment for sixty days after it may be due; and also to pay for drafting necessary conveyances.

The purchaser will be entitled to immediate possession of all that portion of the lands not under cultivation, and of the balance so soon as present growing crop is harvested.

may 5 17-ts

HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES,

By Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR the County of New Hanover, the undersigned is now prepared to take Subscriptions for the above interesting and instructive Work. It will be ready for delivery on the first of July. Apply to T. J. WOMBWELL, Agent.

june 9 216-d&w3t

For the Journal.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

(Read at the Exhibition of the Pupils of Mrs. Ranson's Female Seminary, June 26, 1868.)

How noble a heart do these grass-blades cover!
How noble a heart, and how true!
And he died for a cause we all mourn over,
For this cause to the front he flew.

And there, on his loved country's hallowed altar,
He poured out his heart's warmest blood;
And when the ball struck, that heart ne'er did falter,
Though its life gushed forth in a flood.

He grudged not the boon of his own simple life,
That the bright, "sunny South" might be free;
His nobly he fell on that red field of strife,
In the wake of the "Sword of Lee."

And there, on that martyr-strewn field of glory,
Beneath the rough bough of the pine,
They made him a grave, all simple and lowly,
With no one to mourn save the wind? Ah, no!
The great throbbing heart of the South
Is keeping its tears of blood for the hero,
Who fell at the cannon's dread mouth.

The dew drops that moisten that lowly grave nightly,
Are they not tears from on high?
Which angels there watch through the stars peeping bright'ly
Noiseless, drop from the sky.

And oh! who can tell of that home far away,
With its "Vacant Chair" dreary and lone;
It laments the sad fate of the "Boy in Gray,"
With a desolate, heart-broken moan.

* * * * * *
* * * * * *

Though the Winter rains beat with a pitiless sound,
And the summer sun shines hot and dry,
They suffer not the rest'ed of this lowly mound,
That is kept by the Angel on high.

From the Banner of the South.

THE UNSEEN BATTLEFIELD.

There is an unseen battlefield
In every human breast,
Where two opposing forces meet,
But where to rest.

The field is veiled from mortal sight,
Its only record by one,
Who knows how where victory lies,
When each day's work is done.

One army encircles strong and fierce,
Their chief of demon form,
His brow is like the thunder cloud,
His voice the bursting storm.

His captains are the passions fierce,
Whose troops watch night and day,
Swift to secure the weakest points,
And thirsting for the fray.

Contending with this mighty force,
Is but a little band,
Yet there, with an unquailing front,
The warriors firmly stand.

Their leader is of God-like form,
Of countenance serene,
And glowing on his naked breast,
A simple Cross is seen.

His captains are the Virtues fair,
Beneath that wondrous sign,
They fear no danger, for they feel
A courage all divine.

They feel it speaks a glorious truth,
A truth as great as sure,
That to be victors they must learn
To love—confide—endure.

And when they win that battlefield,
Peace reigns is all forgot;
The scene where battle once had reigned
Becomes a hollowed spot.

A spot where flowers of joy and peace
Spring from the fertile soil,
And breathe the perfume of their praise,
On every breeze, to God.

STATE NEWS.

THE ROANOKE TO BE BOATED.—The Petersburg Express informs us that gentlemen of responsibility and means in that city have determined to place a line of boats on the Roanoke to run between Clarksville and Gaston, and that a sufficient amount has been subscribed to insure the success of the enterprise. This will afford a convenient outlet to the produce of Mecklenburg, Granville and part of Warren, and will prove of much benefit to the Petersburg market.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Commencement exercises of Concord Female College, Statesville, closed on Thursday.—The American speaks in the highest terms of the proficiency of the pupils, the ability of the Faculty, and the literary address by Rev. Dr. McPhail. Twelve young ladies graduated. With the late session closed the official connection of Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell with the institution. He goes to take charge of Edgeworth Female College at Greensboro', with most of the present Faculty, and Rev. E. F. Rockwell will assume the Presidency of "Concord," assisted by competent and well qualified Professors.

CROPS.—Our friends from various parts of this (Wayne) and Lenoir county, send us cheering reports in regard to crops.—The corn crop seems to be very promising and cotton is said to bid fair to crops of olden times.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

RUNNING AGAIN.—Our mills, which were stopped last week in consequence of repairs upon the canal, have again gone to work. The delay occasioned much inconvenience to the surrounding community, as it caught many families and farms without meal. Indeed, the markets of Wilmington and Raleigh are largely supplied from these mills.—Weldon *News.*

FIRE.—Last night, about two o'clock an alarm of fire was given. Proceeding rapidly to the spot we found that Little Cooper Institute and a large wooden building adjoining were in flames. The fire had gained such headway that it was found impossible to save the buildings. A wooden building had to be torn down to prevent further damage. The loss is between $2,000 and $3,000.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

FEDERAL COURT—A NUT FOR THE RADICALS TO CRACK.—The Circuit Court of the U. S., (Judge Brooks, presiding), after a session of more than three weeks, with a heavy docket, adjourned on yesterday.

We learn that a case which excited some interest, came up before the Court a day or two ago. Several years before the war a northern man, calling himself Rev. John P. Nevill, settled in Raleigh and became the purchaser of real estate and negroes. He did no claim connection with any church here, but built him a house of worship and preached "on his own hook."—In 1861 when the war broke out, Mr. Nevill, sympathizing with the north, left Raleigh and went to Minnesota, leaving an agent to sell his real and personal property, including the negroes. The agent, in obedience to instructions sold the negroes at public auction, and Mr. W. F. Askew, of this city, became the purchaser of one of the negroes, a girl, for the sum of $695, and, according to the terms of the sale, gave his note for the amount to the agent. Under the sequestration acts of the then Confederate government, the sequestration agent or receiver sued the agent for the delivery of the property or effects of the said Nevill, then an alien, in his hands, and obtained a decree of the Confederate Court to receive said property. Whether the note against Mr. Askew was all the funds or property of Nevill in the hands of the agent at the time we are not advised, but the note of Mr. Askew was delivered up to the sequestration agent or receiver, and *he* afterwards collected the note from Mr. Askew.

Some time ago, Mr. Nevill commenced suit against Mr. Askew in the Federal Court in this State, for the recovery of his property which had been illegally sequestrated. The case was brought: J. P. Nevill, of Minnesota, vs. Wm. F. Askew, of North Carolina, and regularly tried before Judge Brooks, at the session of the Circuit Court just ended—Messrs. Phillips and Battle appearing for the plaintiff, and Col. Ed. Graham Haywood for the defence.—The case was ably conducted on both sides, the question turning, in the mind of the Judge, only upon the point whether the note was a sealed note or otherwise, and he so charged the jury. Various other points were made by counsel, but were not noticed in the charge. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and Mr. Askew will, therefore, be compelled to pay the note twice. The defendant was, perhaps, entirely liable, in view of the fact that the Federal Court heretofore universally decided that payments to Confederate sequestration receivers being invalid, could not discharge the debt. The question whether contracts for the purchase of slaves made in 1861 were valid, was not a point in the case.

We refer to this matter to show the utter want of consistency in many Radicals in regard to slavery. Mr. Nevill, perhaps, denounces slavery with all its concomitants as well as our former slaveholders, bitterly in Minnesota, and yet will sue a man who bought his slave in North Carolina, and who held her until she was freed, having paid for her in Confederate times, and who now, after the loss of almost everything, is made to pay a second time for the slave, although the Radical party denounces all such debts as invalid, and denounces the men who attempt to collect them. Such is northern sense of justice. It is wrong to pay a southern slaveholder for a negro you purchased of *him*, but it is all right when you bought the negro of a *northern* slaveholder! So we go.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SALE OF A GOLD MINE.—Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, sold yesterday at the Exchange Sale Room, all the property of the Baltimore and Montgomery Mining Company, better known as the Steel gold mine, on the Uahavie river, in Montgomery county, North Carolina, containing about seven hundred acres of land, with all its equipments, consisting of two steam engines—one of 10-horse and the other 25-horse power—pumps, 2 round paddles, (16 feet diameter), 3 washers, (with rockers and sinice-bores, buildings for offices, stores and superintendent, a large boarding house, barn, stables, blacksmith shop, and about 20 small houses for miners, &c. This mine is developed to the depth of upwards of 150 feet. The vein is composed of argillaceous slate and forms an auriferous bed of from 10 to 12 feet in thickness, carrying string-veins of free gold in its centre. Purchased by W. S. Rayner for $11,000.—Balt. *Sun.*

THE NEW REGIME—THE CRY FOR "MORE."—The following correspondence, which has been sent to us for publication, speaks for itself. We have all along insisted that the new incumbents of office would clamor for extravagant salaries and fees, and that, consequently, if their greedy demands were heeded, the burdens of the people would be largely increased. The cry has already begun. If even Coroners—about the least in importance of the officials elected—put in *their* claims for "more," what may we not expect of the higher "loil" office-holders? The letter of Mr. Rogers is pungent and conveys a stinging rebuke.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18, 1868.

Mr. Josiah W. Rogers:

SIR: Having been elected Coroner for Wake county, I would direct your attention to the fact that our fees are so small that we will be unable to discharge our duties, save at a loss of money unless we memorialize the Legislature for more liberal compensation.

I would suggest that each of you write to me here that I may present your letter to the proper authority, or sign the enclosed memorial and return.

Very truly,
JOSEPH T. BACKALAN,

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—You are respectfully requested to increase the salary or fees of coroners to such an extent as will justify us in the discharge of the duties of the office without pecuniary loss.

(Signed) .....
Coroner for ..... County.

CONCORD, N. C., June 21, 1868

Joseph T. Backalan, Coroner elect of Wake county, N. C., State Republican Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C:

SIR:—Your printed circular addressed to me, as coroner elect for Cabarrus county, dated Raleigh, N. C., June 18, 1868, has been received and contents noted.

In reply I would state that I was elected coroner of this (loyal) county by the *white* voters thereof—not a single nigger, carpet-bagger, renegade Confederate or scalliwag casting a vote for me; and I do not feel any pleasure in "eating your kind of dirt," known as "*the iron clad,*" I do not expect to serve as coroner unless *that part* of the performance is stricken from the bill.

If, however, I should serve I would be content with the fees as now allowed by the Legislature, but the rapaciousness of the Radical party is only equalled in the attempt to "*hold all, take all*" and now you propose to memorialize the Legislature to increase the fees of coroners. "The laboror is worthy of his hire" is plainly shown by Scripture, and if you do no work you ought not to expect pay. When there is work "*the fees justify you in* the discharge of the duties of the office without *pecuniary loss*" Consequently I shall not do anything that will increase the burdens of our already over-taxed people, but would rather suggest a reform in some of the useless offices created by the late (so-called) Constitutional Convention.

Respectfully,
J. W. ROGERS,
Coroner elect for the (*loyal*) county of Cabarrus.
Raleigh *Sentinel.*

FORGERY.—For some time past we understand that Thomas H. Merrimon, lately doing business at Rocky Mount, has been engaged in a system of forgeries which was only discovered a few days since.

It seems that he has succeeded in obtaining goods from both New York and Wilmington, by representing that he was engaged in business with Hon. A. H. Arrington, of Nash county, and using the name of that gentleman for that purpose without his knowledge or consent.

To prevent any discovery of his transactions, he had endeavored to intercept the mail of Mr. Arrington at several places, but failing in this, was arrested and brought before C. C. Bonner, Esq., who bailed him in the sum of one hundred dollars for his appearance at the next Superior Court.—On Saturday last Mr. Arrington went to Rocky Mount for the purpose of having Merrimon rebound in a larger sum, but the officer in whose hands the process was placed was unable to apprehend him and since then nothing has been heard of the defaulter.

We have been unable to ascertain the full facts of the case and forbear at present any further comments. Merrimon leaves a wife and several children to the charity of the public.—Tarb'ro' *Southerner.*

NEW FLOUR.—Two lots of new flour, the first we have seen in this market, were received per Western railroad last Saturday. One lot was consigned to W. G. Hall, Esq., by E. L. Tysor, of Chatham county, and the other to Charles Haigh, Esq.—by whom we did not learn. We are glad to see it coming in. From what information we can gather, the wheat harvest will be good in this section, and we may hope to see flour at low prices.—Fayetteville *News.*

N. C. POLITICS.—The Legislature of North Carolina is composed of 50 Senators and 120 Representatives. Of the Senators there are three negroes and eight carpet bag Yankees; in the House there are six teen negroes and eight carpet-bag Yankees. The aggregate taxes paid to the State by the 37 Radical Senators and the 80 Radical Representatives, would not exceed $500.—The aggregate estimated value of the real property in the State to be taxed is $150,000,000. The Radicals have some 60 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and have the power to tax the property of the State, of which they will pay only an infinitesimal part themselves.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

MOVEMENT OF CARPET-BAGGERS AND SCALLAWAGS.—The Disability bill, as announced on yesterday by telegraph, has passed both Houses of Congress, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. Whether he approve or veto, it will doubtless become a law in time to allow the greedy expectants to qualify. In anticipation of this result, they are flocking hitherward. We notice Captain Settle in the city, and Colonel Heaton and Mr. John Pool are also said to be on hand, prepared for a regular Senatorial seige. We look for interesting developments as the 4des of July approach. Somebody is obliged to be disappointed. Blessed are those who expect nothing.

A RELIQUE.—Yesterday J. R. Alexander, Esq., of Hopewell, brought to us a large piece of the root of the old Post Oak, under which the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration met to arrange their plans. This tree was very large and stood near Alexandriana, the residence of J. McKnitt Alexander, who was not only one of the signers, but Secretary of the meeting which met in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1775.

The patriotic gentlemen had to meet secretly, they being closely watched by the minions of power, and consequently had to seek some secluded spot where they could talk over their grievances and form plans for their future guidance; and under this tree, lighted by the stars of Heaven and shielded by the God of liberty, they matured the plan which ushered in the immortal Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775.

We highly appreciate this crumbling witness of that glorious body of men, who, unawed by the frowns or unbought by the blandishments of arbitrary power, achieved the brightest reputation in the holiest cause that man could engage in. We shall have a portion worked into some ornament which will preserve it as an heirloom to our remotest posterity.—Charlotte *Times.*

SUPREME COURT.—The following opinions have been delivered:

BY PEARSON, C. J.—In Kornegay *vs.* Mack Williams, from Duplin, dismissing the bill; in Buie *vs.* Stewart and wife, from Richmond, demurrer overruled; in Blossom *vs.* VanAmringe, from New Hanover, order reversed, and decree according to the award; in Ranson *vs.* Lewis, from Tyrrell, no error, judgment affirmed.

BY BATTLE, J.—In State *vs.* Ludwick, from Rowan, petition refused; in Sumpter *vs.* Piercey, from Cherokee, judgment affirmed; in Griffin *vs.* Griffin, from Robeson, judgment reversed; in DeRosset *vs.* Bradley, from New Hanover, judgment affirmed.

BY READE, J.—In Taylor *vs.* Johnson, from Bertie; in Devines *vs.* Phillips, from Cumberland, error; in State *vs.* Hampton, from Guilford, error; in Gibson *vs.* Grouer, from Cabarrus, error. *Venire de novo.*

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been delivered as follows:

BY PEARSON, C. J.—In McKay, ex'r. *vs.* Ray, adm., from Cumberland, judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Murray, from Stanly, error, *venire de novo.* In Hedrick *vs.* Gobble, from Davidson, *venire de novo.* In Holmes *vs.* Sackett & Co., from Rowan, judgment reversed.

BY BATTLE, J. In First National Bank of Wilmington *vs.* Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, in Equity, from New Hanover, demurrer overruled. In March Hampton *et al. vs.* John W Thomas, in Equity, from Davidson, error. In Harshaw *vs.* McCombs, in Equity, from Cherokee, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In State *vs.* Caudle, from Yadkin, no error.

BY READE, J.—In Stout *vs.* Woody, from Chatham, affirmed. In State *vs.* Church, from Wilkes, error. In State *vs.* Harris, from Rowan, error, *venire de novo.* In Rhyne *vs.* Wacaser, from Lincoln, no error, judgment affirmed.

William M. Davies, of Buncombe, has been licensed to practice in the Superior Courts of the State.—Ral. *Sentinel,* 27th.

DIVIDEND.—It will be perceived, by the announcement in another column, that the Board of Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable at the office of the Company, in this city, on and after the 16th prox. The fact that this road has been able to declare a dividend, considering its difficulties during the last fiscal year, is most creditable to its management. There are few, if any, roads in the whole country, whose affairs are conducted with more energy, judgment and ability. We repeat that this dividend is a "good thing."

Raleigh *Sentinel,* 27th.

TEST-OATH NOT REQUIRED FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—It is understood that Gen. Canby has telegraphed here, announcing that his order requiring the test-oath of members of the Legislature will be waived or suspended.

All members elect should, therefore, be on hand on the 1st proximo.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

MISTAKES CORRECTED.—At the recent election in Carteret county, the Conservative ticket was elected throughout. John D. Davis (Con.) was elected Sheriff over C. F. Dellamar (Rad.) Such representations, however, were made to Gen. Canby, or his officer who made the examination of the vote, that Mr. Dellamar was declared to have been elected and the certificate was sent to him. We are pleased to learn that he was too honest to accept the position, believing that Mr. Davis was fairly elected. The facts and papers were all sent to Gen. Canby, proving Mr. Davis' election, and we are glad to hear that Gen. Canby has corrected the mistake and sent the certificate to Mr. Davis. We are glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging Mr. Dellamar's integrity in the matter, and, also, Gen. Canby's promptness in correcting the error.

Similar errors have been made in the order of Gen. Canby in other places. One in Gates, our attention has been called to, in which two County Commissioners, (Radicals,) who were beaten over two hundred, have been declared by Gen. Canby elected, whereas the proof is positive that their opponents were elected by over two hundred majority. Efforts, also, we learn, are being made, by *ex pa te* testimony, to induce Gen. Canby to give the seat in the House of Representatives from Camden to a Mr. Taylor, Radical, instead of Mr. Ferebee, Conservative, who was unmistakably elected.

Whenever errors of this kind occur, we urge our friends to communicate the facts at once to Gen. Canby. He will correct errors, we believe, when made sensible of them.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

OUR CROP PROSPECTS.—During the past week we have made a few short runs to different parts of the county, and have had an opportunity to see something of the growing crops for ourself, and learn something of those just harvesting. Among the latter, wheat, in some instances, is pretty badly hurt by the rust, while in others we learn there is no injury at all.—Very little is being threshed out yet, and only in small lots for immediate family use. From what we can learn, the yield we think will be a tolerably fair average.—The oat crop was never finer for the county, although in some few instances we hear of rust; but this is on late seed oats, of which very little generally was put in. Of this crop an unusual breadth of land was planted, and we hear of extraordinary yields in some cases.

Cotton is looking very well, although very much behind because of the late cold spring and heavy rains. Under the influence of the uniform warm weather of the last few weeks it is pushing ahead very fast.

Corn, on the average, especially on the highlands, is doing well, but in the bottoms not so well, because of the necessity to replant a great deal in consequence of the ravages of the cut and bud worm. Of the hill corn we saw some that it did one's heart good to look upon. In the neighborhood of Lilesville we saw field (not *garden*) corn tasseling, with a color so rich that it was almost black. These crops are made almost exclusively by the owners, whites, with their "own hands." Further down, at New Forrestville, we saw a piece of corn that would compare with any in Hyde or other particular famous section for making corn. It is on loose sandy land. It was put in very late; but before being put in the land was treated to a fair dressing of stable manure, broad cast. The corn is about four feet high, and very uniform. It has been plowed and hoed but once, and was growing so rapidly that the owner, Col. W. C. Smith, said that he would not be able to give it but one more plowing before "laying it by."

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

From the New York Times (Radical).

Removal of Disabilities--Reward of Partisanship.

The bill removing political disabilities from certain citizens of the South has at length passed the House by the requisite two-thirds' vote, and will doubtless become law. Some two hundred persons, at present disqualified, will thus be made eligible for office; and many of them will forthwith step into positions to which they have been elected under the Reconstruction acts.

So far, this is good. We are, like Mr. Brooks, "in favor of going into the pardoning business, wholesale and retail," and shall be glad to see the vote of yesterday repeated until the main body of existing disabilities be removed. Such a result is confessedly desirable on general grounds. The District Commanders have again and again testified as to the hindrance which the work of reorganization experiences in consequence of the imposition of disabilities. In the debate on Friday, the same fact was admitted by Messrs. Farnsworth and Garfield. "If Congress does not remove political disabilities from white men in the Southern States," said Mr. Farnsworth, "the consequence will be that there will be a white man's party and a black man's party there, and the black man's party will go to the wall."

Mr. Garfield was equally emphatic.—"The passage of this bill," he declared, "is absolutely essential to the establishment of the reconstructed Governments." It is plain from these similar statements that reconstruction suffers from the penal legislation already in operation. Not only does it deprive the States of the services of able and trustworthy men, but it forms a constant source of classirritation, and in this way prevents the harmony which must precede the return of solid peace and prosperity.

What is the inference? Obviously this—that a general evil should be met with a general remedy; that the mischief resulting from the imposition of disabilities should be rectified by the enactment of a measure removing all disabilities as a means of promoting reconciliation, local and national. The result is that reconstruction is obstructed, and that class is arrayed against class. Well, put an end to the obstruction and avert hostility by the adoption of a policy that shall affirm as a principle what the bill which passed yesterday promulgates as a personal and partisan favor. By no other course will the difficulties which confessedly exist be terminated; by none else will the requirements of justice, or of an enlightened expediency, be fully satisfied.

The plan of removing disabilities by a series of retail measures would, at the best, be open to grave objections. It is tantalizing and offensive to the multitudes not embraced in any single bill. It conveys an idea of favoritism in reference to those immediately benefited, and adds to the sense of wrong in the minds of all beside. The present bill, for instance, wears an invidious look. It parades two hundred persons as the recipients of a boon which is withheld from thousands in every respect as well entitled as they to relief. It suggests a system of bargain and sale, of subserviency on one side and patronage on the other, of rewards doled out to partisan adherents and punishment inflicted on all who dare to be opponents.

This impression is not weakened by the debate in the House or the tone of those who share the confidence of the Radical leaders. The exclusion of Jones, of Tennessee, and Houston, of Alabama, whom the Senate added to the two hundred comprised in the present bill, reveals a spirit far removed from patriotism or magnanimity. Both original Union men, they are now denied the consideration which Brown, of Georgia, and Holden, of North Carolina, original and persistent secessionists, are permitted to enjoy. That Jones is not a very objectionable man is evident from the remark of Mr. Stokes, that "if that gentleman had sent a petition to himself or any member of the House or Senate, asking to be relieved from disabilities, he would be in favor of relieving him." Why, then, the difference between the treatment of Jones and Houston and that of Brown and Holden? Simply and solely because the latter are just now Radicals, and therefore worthy of reward, while the former are Democrats, and therefore deserving of punishment. So far as present loyalty is concerned, the pardoned and the punished stand on an equal footing.

The case is made still plainer by the remarks of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, owned and edited by Mr. Holden, the Governor elect of the State, and one of the persons named in the bill. In his paper of Thursday last, Holden scouts the notion that mere attachment to the Union constitutes a claim to relief from disabilities, and insists that that attachment, to be of any avail, must be proved by Radical partisanship. We quote from the Standard of that date:

"The great Republican Party says you shall not be pardoned until you repent.—Well, we all experienced in 1865 a kind of penticostal repentance among rebels, which flowed from their lips like water. That will not do. They must vote, talk, write, travel, labor and spend their money for the Republican Party, the nation and the Government, as other loyal men do, before we will ever listen to their cries for assistance. Let them repent. That is the condition of salvation. It cannot be altered. * * * * You must make yourself useful to the grand army of Republicans before they will have any use for you, and you must become indispensable as good privates before your disabilities will be removed by the Generals, Colonels and Captains. You say you will not do this.—Then stay where you are. If you can do without the Republican Party, that party can do without you."

We have seldom seen the doctrine promulgated so defiantly as in these sentences. But it has been understood from the beginning, and it is the basis of the bid which yesterday received ninety-eight votes. The two hundred persons whom it renders eligible for office have not been selected because of superior character or capacity, or because they are more earnestly reconciled to the Union than the average of their neighbors. They have been chosen, as Holden intimates, because of their active partisanship, and the partisan service they are pledged to render.

We make no objection to the bill as it stands. We do not object, however, to the narrow, unwise, and bitterly proscriptive policy which insists on retailing pardon as a recompense for partisanship, and utterly ignores the duty and interest of the Government in relation to the Southern States.

A general measure removing disabilities as an act of generosity and expediency, should be an accompaniment of reconstruction. If that cannot now be had—if Congress persist in its determination to scan individual claims, and to dispense forgiveness as a favor—let the country at least be spared the degradation involved in the indorsement of Mr. Holden's shameless avowals.

MAINE.

The Democratic Convention—Important and Imposing Assemblage—The Delegates and Alternates—The Resolutions—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention—Its Creditable Character.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 23.—The Democratic State Convention which was held in this city to-day was the largest and most enthusiastic political convention that has been witnessed in this State for many years.—The number of delegates was 874, every portion of the State being represented. The spirit and determination evinced showed conclusively that the tax ridden masses, from Kittery to Fort Kent, were terribly in earnest. Its deliberations were characterized by dignity and unanimity. Hon. Nathaniel G. Littlefield, of Brigdon, presided, assisted by sixteen Vice Presidents, or one from each county. Mr. Littlefield, on taking the chair, made a telling speech. Hon. Eben F. Pillsbury, of this city, the gallant standard bearer of the Democratic party during the past two years, was nominated with enthusiastic acclamation, the vote being taken by rising. Mr. Pillsbury accepted the nomination by making a few remarks which were echoed to the cheer. Gen. Anderson, of Portland, made a short speech which had the true ring. The following delegates at large were chosen to attend the New York Conventon, July 4th: Richard D. Rice, of Ausgusta; Samuel J. Anderson, of Portland; David R. Hastings, of Frieburg; James C. Madigan, of Houlton. The following were chosen alternates: Edward O'Brien, of Thomaston; Ferguson Haines, of Biddeford; Oliver Moses, of Bath, and Geo. Burns, of Eastport. The Convention also nominated John Ware, of Athens, and Phillip Eastman, of Saco, as electors of President and Vice President. The subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the present Congress, instigated and controlled by a spirit of local animosity and partisan hate, have persistently excluded from the Union a large number of independent States and deprived their citizens of all representation in the Government of the United States, holding them under the arbitrary rules of martial power; spurious and pretended legislatures and judicial officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by military power, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enford, test-oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been indorsed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage, and large classes of the most intelligent citizens wholly disfranchised, while the right to vote has been conferred on hordes of ignorant negroes. The right of accused persons to a speedy and public trial by jury has been denied, the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures have been violated, and they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law, and the freedom of speech and the press has been abridged or wholly subverted; the constitutional and just powers of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government have been invaded and usurped, and a general system of partial, corrupt estrangement and unconstitutional legislation inaugurated, so constructed and contrived as to throw the present enormous burdens of taxation upon industry and the laboring poor for the benefit of accumulated wealth, and with the manifest desire to protect the fraudulent speculator against the honest working man; by their unjust, unconstitutional, and revolutionary proceedings the rights of our people have been invaded, their liberties endangered, and the perpetuity of the Government placed in imminent peril.

Resolved, That in view of the existing state of public affairs, the time has come for all who love their country to band together against the Jacobins who now control Congress and who threaten to subvert and destroy all that is valuable in the institutions bequeathed to us by our patriotic fathers, and for the protection and defence of which the brave soldiers of our own day have imperiled their lives and shed their blood.

Resolved, That the right of the Federal Government to tax the income of the national debt is clear in itself and supported by practice, and ought now to be effectively exercised by collecting the tax out of the coupons of the national bonds, and that such a rate of taxation should be imposed upon those coupons as will subject capital so invested to its fair average share of public burdens as compared with other descriptions of property.

Resolved, That the proceeds of such taxation should be distributed among all the States on just and equitable principles.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government in good faith to abide by the terms of all its contracts, and that the principal of all debts due and owing by the United States, having been declared by the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, to be payable in the currency which was made a legal tender by that act, it will confer unjust advantages upon money-lenders, and impose oppressive burdens upon the people to pay any bonds of the United States in gold, except such as are by their terms made so payable, and that all such bonds as are made payable in currency should be paid as fast as it is possible to do so, without inflating the currency beyond a safe and just point.

Resolved, That so long as the currency consists in whole or in part of paper money issued under the authority of the National Government, such paper should be issued directly by the Government itself, and that the great and valuable privilege of issuing $300 000,000 of this money yielding a profit equal to $18,000,000 annually, in gold, has been too long enjoyed by favored individuals, associated under the National Banking law, should forthwith be resumed by the political authorities of the nation.

Resolved, That the men who fought for the Union are entitled to the same currency as the men who loaned the money, and that the bayonet holder, laborer, farmer, and bond-holder should be paid alike.

Resolved, That we hail with unaffected pleasure the presence of the patriotic soldiers and sailors now in this hall. They honorably met the enemy with the bayonet when our Government was assailed by force, and now with equal patriotism oppose the enemy with the ballot, when the Government is assailed by political strategy.

Resolved, That this Convention unanimously renominate the Hon. Eben S. Pillsbury as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Maine, and recommend him to the people of the whole State as eminently qualified for that position, and entitled to their cordial support.

A Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was also held to-day in this city, which was largely attended by those who imperilled their lives in defence of constitutional liberty and in preserving the Government from being subverted by rebels at the North as well as at the South.—Three hundred delegates and more, were in attendance, every one of whom had seen actual service in the field, and more or less of them have honorable scars. Not a bummer, shirk, or a hospital recruit could be found among them. The Convention voted that each member should consider himself a delegate to the approaching New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.—Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the party in power were false to the best interests of the country, and that knowing them to have been false in their promises to the soldiers who fought for the Union, the conservative soldiers and sailors of Maine solemnly declared their intention to use all honorable means within their power to restore the harmony of all the States, to assert the supremacy of the courts and the laws, and to restore our country to that unity and prosperity which so long made us a paragon among nations and which was inspired by the spirit of '76. To this end the Convention pledged itself to sustain the great Conservative party of the country in this hour of the nation's peril. The Convention cheered lustily for General Hancock and General McClellan, but no preference was formally expressed for a Presidential candidate.

In response to an invitation, the members visited the Democratic Convention in the afternoon, where they met with a warm and generous welcome, and its President, General Roberts, of Bangor, was called upon to make a speech, which he did in an acceptable manner. The campaign in Maine has now been inaugurated, and next fall look out for the defeat of Radicalism within our borders.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Veto of the Reconstruction Bill.

The following is the message of the President of the United States, sent to the House of Representatives yesterday, returning with his objections the bill for the admission of North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress:

To the House of Representatives:

In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," I do not deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my signature. I will not, therefore, undertake at this time to reopen the discussion upon the grave constitutional questions involved in the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, in pursuance of which it is claimed in the preamble to this bill these States have framed and adopted constitutions of State government. Nor will I repeat the objections contained in my message of the 20th inst., returning without my signature the bill to admit to representation the State of Arkansas, and which are equally applicable to the pending measure.

Like the act recently passed in reference to Arkansas, this bill supercedes the plain and simple mode prescribed by the Constitution for the admission to seats in the respective Houses of Senators and Representatives of the several States. It assumes authority over six States of the Union which has never been delegated to Congress, nor is even warranted by previous unconstitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration. It imposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government. In the case of Alabama it violates the plighted faith of Congress by forcing upon that State a constitution which was rejected by the people according to the express terms of an act of Congress requiring that a majority of the registered electors should vote upon the question of its ratification.

For these objections, and many others which might be presented, I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it for the action of Congress required in such cases by the Federal Constitution.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1868.

The Soldiers' Appeal.

The following protest, signed by seventy-seven soldiers who voted at the June election in the Fifth Ward of this city, was to-day presented in the Senate by Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

"We, the undersigned, soldiers in the service of the United States Government, residing in the Fifth Ward of the City of Washington, respectfully represent to the Congress of the United States that we have resided in the City of Washington for more than one year and more than three months in the said Ward prior to the day of election just past; that many of us have families in said city and ward thereof; that we have no other permanent residence or place where our interests as voters are centered; that we were duly registered by the Commissioner of Election prior to the Municipal election in this city and voted under such registration of our names and in accordance with law. In view of the above facts which we certify as true, we, as defenders of the flag of our country during the late war, and as freemen, descendants of an illustrious white ancestry, appeal most earnestly to the nation's representatives for privileges as great as are conferred upon the African race. We believe the soldier is entitled to as great privilege as any other person, and certainly should not be disfranchised while the refugees from Arlington (Freedom's village) and from Virginia and Marylnad are granted the highest boon which the Government can give—the right to vote for those who are to govern and direct the affairs of our country. We also earnestly protest against the illegal act of the Register

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

Mississippi.

We take it that, however the *official* count may decide, the majority of the people of Mississippi have voted quite largely against the Constitution. As there was a majority of fifteen thousand colored voters in the State, this class must have gone very largely with their former masters.

We find in our exchanges from that State the cards of a great many negroes, correcting rumors of their being Radicals and belonging to the Leagues. Among others, we clip the following from the Jackson *Clarion*, the writer of which was formerly the slave of the editor of the JOURNAL. A playmate in boyhood, a partner in our little store of school acquirements and a faithful servant in maturer years, we are glad to know that the feelings and sympathies of former days have not been forgotten :

A CARD.

I am not a member of the Loyal League, and do not affiliate with the organization in any manner.
WM. A. ENGELHARD,
At Telegraph Office.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for another year, but leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of War to terminate its operations in the States which may be admitted to Congressional representation, is now before the President, and there seems to be no doubt that he will veto it. Fearful, even should they be able to pass it over the veto, that General SCHOFIELD may wind up the affairs of the Bureau without due regard to their political schemes, the Radicals are prepared to save matters by a flank movement.

Without waiting for the veto, a bill has been prepared by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, which has already been introduced in the Senate by Mr. HOWARD, which carries the Bureau absolutely over until the first of January next. Thus, the valuable services of General HOWARD, as Chief of the Bureau, will be secured during the whole of the campaign. His adroit manipulations of his department for political purposes, through the wily and supple tools he has employed throughout the South, and his willingness to continue his disreputable labors, render him a most powerful instrument in deciding Southern elections. The new bill takes from General SCHOFIELD the power to discontinue the operations of the Bureau in the States which may be admitted, and confers it upon General HOWARD.

Even amidst all this rascality there is some consolation in the fact that in either event the Bureau will expire on the first day of January next, and the admission on the part of the Jacobin leaders, that after that time there is no longer necessity for this institution, is a confession that its continuance is only to help them in the coming campaign. This Bureau, which swallows up annually so many millions of the peoples' money, has long since dwindled into a mere political hospital for broken-down place-hunters, who earn their salaries by manipulating negro votes in the interest of their party. Through its operations the officers of the army are degraded into special policemen for party leaders, and they do their allotted task with an alacrity which shows that they were selected with a view for the degrading work for which they were intended.

As early as 1865 General GRANT became convinced of the utter uselessness of the Bureau. In his report to President JOHNSON he said that its affairs "have not been conducted with judgment or economy."—He declared that it was a positive detriment to the freedmen, since the agents of the Bureau had disseminated the idea that the lands of the South were to be divided among the negroes. "The effect," said General GRANT, "of the belief in the division of lands is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination, or a great reduction, of the colored race."

Whether pretended philanthropy for the negroes, or regard for the white tax-payers, or both, have the necessary influence on Congress to remove the Bureau at an early day, its demise will be a joyful event. Among the many disgraceful means used for party success none has tarnished the National honor more than to witness an officer of the army of high rank at the head of a leading department manipulating the ignorant negroes at the behest of party leaders, and using his subalterns, scattered throughout the South, as policemen in blue clothes, to prevent white citizens from voting and to marshal blacks to the ballot boxes. If the adventurers and impostors, who seek and obtain office by means of the bayonet-controlled ballots of Southern negroes, are worthy the contempt of honorable men, what must be thought of those individuals, wearing the uniform of their country, which should be the synonym of honor, gallantry and manhood, who degrade their official positions into mere pimps of unworthy aspirants—the bawds of unprincipled and licentious political profligates ?

Reconstructed North Carolina.

General CANBY has promulgated in official orders the act of Congress admitting North and South Carolina to representation. We have already published his order revoking his former orders requiring State officers to take the test-oath. Those not disqualified under the Howard amendment, will be permitted to enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as the Legislature shall have ratified this Amendment. As General CANBY is carrying out laws enacted "outside of the Constitution," it is folly to attempt to construe his orders according to that instrument in requiring qualifications for members of the Legislature known only in an Amendment, which is only proposed and is not a part of the Constitution.

Pollard favors a white man's government but declines a white woman's.

Trade with the Mountains.

We have received a circular from R. M. Stokes, Esq., editor of the Asheville *News and Farmer*, proposing to establish a depot in that place for the reception and sale of such farm products as are raised in that part of the State, the object being to open a trade between the Mountain country and the cities south of it. Western Carolina produces in the greatest abundance, and of the very finest quality, wheat and buckwheat flour, Irish potatoes, onions, cabbages, &c. While in apples, it may challenge the world to produce a superior.—Thousands of dollars are annually sent North for these products, thus turning the balance of trade against the State to that extent, when they could be purchased in the mountains of North Carolina and the money sent North retained here for the benefit of our producers, and the balance of trade turned to that extent in favor of our own State.

Mr. Stokes will deliver all produce ordered from him to the railroad nearest their destination, free of charge. We advise our produce merchants to open a correspondence with Mr. Stokes.

In this connection we call attention to the article from the *News and Farmer*, which we publish to-day in regard to the extensive cheese factory near Asheville.—If North Carolina is ever to occupy that position her climate, soil, mineral wealth and natural advantages entitle her, it must be done by patronizing home enterprises. We sincerely trust Mr. Stokes will be successful in laying the foundation for a large trade between Eastern and Western North Carolina.

Democratic National Convention.

As the time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention approaches, its deliberations are looked to with increasing interest. There are some fifteen or more distinguished gentlemen spoken of in connection with the nomination for President, but we are satisfied that four only will go into the Convention with much strength. Mr. PENDLETON and Judge CHASE, of Ohio, General HANCOCK, of Pennsylvania, and Judge HENDRICKS, of Indiana, will each be urged with ardent hopes upon the part of their friends. Upon the presumption that Mr. PENDLETON, who will have much the largest vote in the earlier ballots, cannot receive two-thirds of the whole on account of positive opposition in certain States to his greenback payment of the public debt, we still believe that the nomination for the first place will lie between HANCOCK and HENDRICKS, and should not be surprised if both names were on the ticket, with chances rather in favor of the latter, as the Presidential candidate. These are merely surmises, gathered more from the apparent tendencies of influences at work than from the opinions of others.

It was at one time thought best that the delegates from the Southern States should take no active part in the deliberations of the Convention, or in the ballots for candidates. And we do not think yet that it would be advisable for the South to unite with a portion of the Northern States and force a nomination against the wishes of a large minority, especially representing Democratic States, but surely the South is even more interested in the rescue of the Government from the hands of the Jacobins than is the North, while the distribution of the spoils can have no fascinations. We therefore believe that after a full and free conference with the representatives from the entire North, they are better prepared to cast aside all personal preferences and prejudices and support those candidates under whose banner victory is most likely to be achieved. We believe that such will be their reception, and such confidence will be reposed in their judgments, that the Southern delegates will be influenced to act with that freedom and independence which characterized the representatives of both sections in times gone by. The delegates from this section in the New York Convention are among the ablest and best citizens of our country, forming a striking contrast with those to the Chicago Convention, who were up, on each ballot, to the highest bidder.

We suppose there will nothing transpire in general political circles until the meeting of the Convention. With the passage of the Omnibus bill, and the *election* by the House of a member of Congress from the Ninth Kentucky Congressional District over the Hon. JOHN B. YOUNG, whom the people had previously elected, the Congressional Jacobins have about exhausted the entire supply of political capital on hand. In the meantime, North Carolina and Georgia State politics will increase in interest, and public attention will be temporarily withdrawn from Washington and turned to Raleigh and Atlanta. The political jayhawks who will control these bayonet-supported governments will lead a gay dance for a short time, but the people will rise in their majesty, and at the ballot-box in October and November, hurl them back to their former insignificance.

"Going Home."

The squabble has fairly begun in Raleigh among the distinguished and unselfish patriots who are officiating at the initial services of reinstating North Carolina in the old domicile. New names, unknown in the history of this or any other State, figure conspicuously in the programme, and strangers are presumtuously and impudently seated in the arm chairs collected around the familiar hearth-stone.

The most honorable offices are to be doled out to the most unworthy aspirants. Distinguished services, shining abilities, honorable records and exemplary character are not considered, but Senators are to be made of such material as Abbott, of New Hampshire, Heaton, of Ohio, Sloan, of cotton-speculation notoriety, *et id omne genus*. "To this complexion have we come."

By the way, rumor gives to the aspiring Estes, of Maine, at least two more places to those he already fills. We had supposed he was somewhat overcropped already, but possibly we may be a little blind to his merits and abilities. His negro constituents, however, are not so hard to convince, and we should not be surprised if New Hanover county is to be *honored* yet more in the person of this distinguished representative. We believe pretty much all the carpet-baggers in this locality have been provided with places, and we suppose the doubling policy will begin rather than have our section slighted. We feel satisfied that our claims to office will be fully vindicated by our representatives, who are jealous of the honor of their homes, and in this respect, at least, New Hanover will suffer no detriment. *Viva la bagatelle!*

"Forty Acres and a Mule."

The State is about reconstructed ; the Freedmen's Bureau is on its last legs ; the Federal military will soon be entirely withdrawn from these States, or confined to the Government forts and arsenals ; the veriest adventurers and impostors fill all the offices of honor and profit in the South. In a word, North Carolina and her Southern sisters are reconstructed upon orthodox Radical principles. The negroes, with the aid of a few whites, have controlled everything to suit their own wishes. The virtue, intelligence and worth of the State have been utterly ignored, and the destinies of North Carolina have been placed under the management of strangers.

These men have imposed upon the credulity of the colored race by abundant promises of advantages, social, political and material. "Forty acres and a mule" was the smallest remuneration any, the most modest, was to receive. The time has now arrived when these "promises to pay" are falling due. After her long journey, always in sight of her destination, North Carolina has arrived "home." The political millennium promised by Radicals to Southern negroes has come. And now for the sequel.

The New York *Tribune*, the ablest and most influential Radical paper of the United States, says that when the Southern States shall be reconstructed "they will need no Freedmen's Bureau, and few soldiers, if any. It adds :

"Root, hog, or die!" must then be the rule, alike for individuals and communities.

So, just in advance of the expected consummation of the highly-colored promises to Southern negroes by the wandering political "special agents," the bank is closed and the ominous "Suspended Payment" meets the gaze of the multitude who crowd its portals with its well-thumbed obligations to pay. Just when the colored people, lulled to idleness by these expectations and alienated from their friends by these pleasant enchantments, are most in need of the promised aid, their hopes

"Are melted into air, into thin air,
And left not a rack behind."

In other words, the blacks are now told that, having performed their allotted task, they are thrown on their own resources and must work or starve. The Government has no further use for them; their new friends cannot support them in idleness, nor have they employment for them; they have no right to expect special favors from former friends, and now they must look the disagreeable fact squarely in the face that they must compete, under some disadvantages, with a more capable, more intelligent and more enterprising race. The blacks will soon find that in every department of industry the opposition will prove stronger, month by month, until soon the more profitable trades will be filled by whites, and finally, in the most menial occupations their sway will not be uninterrupted. It will be utterly impossible for these people, deprived of the good-will and sympathy of the property-owners and business men, to withstand the superior attainments of the whites, and they will then find how hollow is the pretended friendship of the miserable carpet-baggers whose dupes they have become.

A Change Coming.

A friend writing to us from Powhatan, Richmond county, N. C., sending us the names of seven subscribers to the JOURNAL for the campaign, remarks as follows :

"Six months ago it would have been almost a miracle to have induced many of the above to have touched anything conservative. All of them, with one exception, went Radical, but their class are beginning to see that all promises are not made to be fulfilled, but are merely baits for their vote. So I hope the same feeling will continue and increase, so that in the Fall North Carolina will wipe out the stigma of the late election by polling a heavy Conservative majority for the next President."

From the N. Y. Sun.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

MORE SPECULATIONS.

Ex-President Pierce, of New Hampshire, will be at the Astor House.

The Hon. Horatio Seymour will undoubtedly be chosen to preside over the Democratic Convention. At first it was feared that the Pendleton men would oppose this arrangement, because of Seymour's undisguised hostility to Pendleton's nomination. But Mr. Seymour being the unanimous choice and favorite of this State, the opposition to him is waived. It is also understood that the ex-Governor desires to be his own mouthpiece in the Convention; and when his name is mentioned will himself withdraw it.

The canvassing and wire-pulling of the last two days has only been inferior to that which will be the order of the day throughout the present week. A great many slates have been made up, and a great many smashed, neither the making nor the smashing of any of which amounts to anything at this early day. Still, as showing the preferences of individuals, a reference to them is not wholly uninteresting. Thus, despite the oft-repeated remonstrance of ex-Governor Seymour against being a candidate, and his determination to withdraw his own name if mentioned, his over-zealous friends are arranging a programme by which they hope to secure his nomination. They propose first to cast a complimentary and conciliatory vote for General Hancock; then a vote for Chase in the same spirit; and finally to go in with all the strength they can muster for Seymour, and stick by him despite his declination, offering Hendricks the second place on the ticket as a bid for Western support.

Pendleton's friends are very shaky. Indeed, they virtually concede the impossibility of securing his nomination, and, as has been before stated, many of them admit the impolicy of pressing him. Mr. Pendleton is now understood as endorsing these views, and will be content with a strong complimentary vote, if he can succeed in defeating all other Western candidates, so as to keep the field open for himself when the party shall be more thoroughly organized and on its feet. He will, however, oppose Seymour to the bitter end, considering the ex-Governor's speech at the Cooper Union, on Thursday last, as a direct stab at him. And, by the way, that speech has raised a great commotion in the camp. It has completely revolutionized the sentiments of the middle men of the party, and knocked Pendleton's financial theories completely out of mind. There seems to be no doubt that it will form the basis of the financial plank in the Democratic platform.

The friends of General Hancock are more sanguine of success than those of any other candidate now mentioned. Undoubtedly they are counting very largely upon the moral influence of the soldier element, which will be very largely represented at Cooper Institute Convention, and much more largely throughout the city during the sessions of the Convention. Of this element nearly every Northern State will have large representatives, and the New England and Middle States will be represented by thousands. Committees are now industriously working, securing quarters for the various delegations that have given notice of their coming. These delegations will wear their corps badges, and many will carry their old battle-flags. They will mostly be accompanied with music, and will make a grand demonstration. So far, with the exception of the delegation from a single State, these veterans manifest the utmost enthusiasm for Hancock. Besides this element of strength, the Hancock people are coquetting most unceasingly with the Pendleton men, and will undoubtedly secure the bulk of strength when Mr. Pendleton shall call off his forces. Indeed, a careful canvass in this interest, made throughout the country by agents sent for that purpose, and revised within the last twenty-four hours, gives General Hancock considerably more than the requisite two-thirds vote, after Mr. Pendleton is out of the way and the complimentary votes are disposed of. It is no doubt true that Mr. Wade counted on the Chicago nomination for Vice-President on positive assurances from his professed friends of support ; and that he was finally defeated is only a proof that the assurances of politicians are not always as immutable as the words of Holy Writ. Nevertheless, assurances have been given upon which Gen. Hancock counts upon an ultimate vote of nearly two hundred. It is now quite seriously proposed by his friends to keep his name out of the Convention until all other pledges are fulfilled. These pledges are quite numerous, and fully sufficient to prevent any nomination on the first two or three ballots Thus, Connecticut will give Governor English a complimentary vote at the outset, and may continue to vote for him if there should be any chance of success. Their alternate is understood to be Hancock. New Jersey will compliment Governor Parker in the same way, and then go for Hancock, two only of the delegation holding back. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, wants a complimentary vote, and will doubtless get it, after which the twenty-six votes of that State will be cast for Hancock. California will give Justice Field a complimentary vote, and then fall into the Hancock ranks. Oregon is pledged to Pendleton, but will go Hancock as a second choice. Eighteen of the thirty-three votes of this State are already pledged to Hancock when Seymour is out of the way. The rest are working for Chase. Massachusetts is claimed for Hancock, though Chase is now looming up among her delegation, as also among the New Hampshire delegation. The entire Southern vote—seventy in all—is confidently expected for Hancock, first, last and all the time. Andrew Johnson will, doubtless, get a complimentary vote from Tennessee on the first ballot, which is the only deduction the Hancock men will admit from their solid Southern vote. Illinois, sixteen votes, and Ohio, twenty-three votes, are given to Mr. Pendleton, by instruction. In addition to these, Pendleton will undoubtedly receive on the first ballot—from Maine, 1 ; New Jersey, 2; Michigan, 1 ; West Virginia, 5 ; Indiana, 7, (after a complimentary vote to Mr. Hendricks) ; Kentucky, 11 ; Kansas, 3 ; Wisconsin, 4, (after a complimentary vote to Senator Doolittle) ; Iowa, 7 ; Minnesota, 4; Nebraska, 3 ; Oregon, 3 ; making 92 votes as the total of Pendleton's assured strength.

Gen. Tom Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, is spoken of as the President of the Conservative Soldiers' Convention, and has been selected to address that Convention in exposition of its objects and intentions. It is expected that this will be a great speech, and the intention is that it shall be the only one made of any extent. It will be delivered at the organization of the Convention on Saturday.

From the New York World.

THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates canvassed are the same as one week ago, and the chances for the nomination do not appear to have varied much. There is, however, a more general impression that Senator Hendricks will be the fortunate man ; but in the absence of delegates nothing positive can be ascertained. Hendricks appears to be the second choice of more than any other person. The Chase movement has gained ground with the rank and file of the party, but it is doubtful if it has with the leaders. The young men of the party are for him to much greater extent than the old stagers of the Democracy. There are many who still have strong hopes of his nomination, and yet there are others who state with great positiveness that he will not get a vote in the Convention. One thing is certain, the canvass of his name as the probable nominee creates a great fluttering in the Republican party.

The friends of Gen. Hancock still manifest great confidence that he will be nominated, but in this we think that they are counting too largely upon the soldiers and sailors. The majority of them will not come here for the purpose of pressing any particular candidate, but are coming prepared to endorse any nomination that will be made, and to show to the public that the soldiers and sailors are not all in favor of the Radicals, their policy, and their revolutionary measures. The friends of Pendleton, however, profess to believe that Hancock is the man whom they have got to pit against, and that he is the next strong man to their favorite. With this belief they are directing their attacks upon the operations of Hancock's friends, and endeavoring to show that he is the man who will be nominated if Pendleton is not.

In reference to Governor Seymour there is a discrepancy in the views of the politicians. Since his speech one class assert that he is now a candidate, and that his speech will nominate him, but in direct opposition to this it is asserted that Mr. Seymour stated to his intimate personal friends while in this city, that he was not a candidate, and did not desire the nomination. He will return to this city on Tuesday next, and remain until the convention concludes its labors. It is now generally conceded that he will be the permanent president of the Convention.

There is a rumor that parties in the interior of the State intend to bring Sanford E. Church forward as a compromise candidate, in the event of a failure to agree upon any of the other prominent names mentioned.

The interest in the action of the Convention increases as the time draws near for it to assemble. The people of the entire country, of both parties, are waiting and watching with great interest all the developments. No convention ever assembled on which so many were anxiously looking for its action and the result as there is on this. The public mind is uneasy under the pressure of Radical misrule and fanaticism. The people are anxious for a change, and all that is necessary is for the National Convention to recognize this desire of the people and bring out a candidate who will be acceptable to the great mass in all sections, and success is certain.

From the Ashville News and Farmer.

Elk Mountain Cheese Factory.

On Saturday last, in company with a friend, we broke over the boundary line of Asheville, and enjoyed a delightful ride to the Elk Mountain Cheese Factory. *En passant*, permit us to tell what we saw on the road :

1st. We saw some very fine land, very badly tilled. We saw oats "heading" six inches high. We saw fields of wheat through which we could travel without treading on the stalk, and would have to stoop low to pluck a head. We saw *one* meadow that *could* be made valuable by proper draining and seeding, but is now being ruined for the want of such judicious treatment.

In fact we saw, all along the road, the strongest evidences that our farmers will soon be compelled to change their present denuding process of cultivating their lands, or be starved out.

Corn, corn, corn ! has so completely exhausted the lands that in a few years, unless some system is adopted to infuse new life and vigor into them, they will have no power left for recuperation. It is a sad sight to look upon so much of the once prolific soil of Buncombe, now "thrown out" as worthless, or struggling to produce a few heads of wheat and a few nubbins of corn, upon stalks not larger than our thumb. A change of culture or a change of owners must soon come to the rescue, and the sooner the better for the whole country.

After a pleasant ride of five miles over a good road, we were welcomed to Elkville, and invited to inspect the process of making Cheese and the production of the Elk Mountain Factory.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Not quite a year ago, Mr. N. W. Woodfin, the owner of the lands upon which the Factory is situated, left this place to visit the State of New York. While there he made the acquaintance of Governor Horatio Seymour, the present President of the Cheese Factory Association of that State, who induced him to visit many of the Cheese Factories there in successful operation. The flattering results in that State caused Mr. Woodfin to seek out every information concerning it, with a view to introducing to the people of Western North Carolina the subject of Cheese Making, as a means of recuperating their lost fortunes and to change the productions of their farms.

The intelligent and practical mind of Mr. Woodfin saw at once that if Cheese Factories were profitable in New York, where grazing lands are worth from $100 to $200 per acre, and labor much higher than in these mountains, it would be much more profitable in Western North Carolina, where equally as good grazing lands can be bought at from $1 to $10 per acre, and labor much cheaper, while our climate and water, being cooler and purer than in New York, will enable us to produce a better quality. He immediately induced Capt. Edwards, one of the best Cheese makers in New York, and who was highly recommended by Gov. Seymour, to pay a visit to Buncombe and examine the country. In January last Mr. Edwards came here, took a survey of the country, and prononnced it equal to New York for Cheese making.

A company was immediately formed, Capt. Edwards employed to superintend the Factory, and sent back to New York to procure the most complete and best machinery. At that time there was not a tree cut, from which any part of the present buildings were erected; but the indefatigable energy of the members of the Company in an incredible short time felled the huge forest trees, erected suitable buildings, made a good road of two miles in length, and by the time the machinery arrived, on the 7th day of April, everything was ready to receive it.

On the 28th of April, 1868, (the day after the machinery arrived) the first Cheese was made at Elk Mountain, weighing 40 lbs , and is as fine an article of Cheese as any made in any country.

Quantity of Cheese now made daily	250 to 260 lbs.
Number of Cows milked	180
The whole quantity of Cheese made since April 28th.	8,000 lbs.

There are two sizes of Cheese made; one size weighing about 40 lbs. each, the other from 8 to 12 lbs. The prices adopted by the Company are for the largest size, 20 cents per pound, for the smaller size, by the single Cheese, 25 cents, but where 3 or more small ones are taken the price is reduced to the same as for the largest size. This price brings it within the reach of every one, and if the company does nothing more, it deserves the united support of our people for having reduced the price of that article of food.

The Factory employs fifteen hands. Of these, three are females, two, as milkers only, and one in the vat room. The male employees are engaged, between the morning and evening hours, in various other duties on the farm.

About fifty hogs are kept "fat and flourishing" upon the whey from the vats.

Capt. Edwards thinks that the cows increase their flow of milk about 30 per cent., after they are received at the farm, milked regularly and fed upon its rich pastures.

The machinery was made by Messrs. Williams, Ralf & Co., Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Thus, then, in ten months after it was first *thought* of, the machinery has been *made* in New York, and delivered in Buncombe county, N. C., the forest felled, the buildings erected, 180 cows purchased, and 8,000 pounds of superior Cheese made, which finds ready sale, in and near Asheville, at the above prices, and gives the factory earnings, since the 28th of April,—not two months—the respectable amount of $1,600 ! Such energy and industry is entitled to the highest praise, and ensures to the enterprise a profitable career.

As an enterprise for the general good, it cannot be over-estimated. Already we see its influences permeating through every section of these mountains. Cheese factories are to be established in other counties, and with them will our farmers be encouraged to change their system of cultivation. The grass and rotation of crops will soon make our old fields put on a living green verdure, from which the lowing cattle will yield, morning and evening, their golden reward to the owners, while the lands will be constantly improving in price and quality.

We are unable, in this number, to give details of the process of Cheese making, but as it will be our pleasure to often notice the success of this Factory, we shall embrace another opportunity for that.

We cannot close this article without assuring our readers of two essential particulars in the Elk Mountain Cheese :

1st. Its cleanliness. Everything connected with its manufacture is scrupulously clean. No lady in the land is more cleanly or fastidious in her bread and pastry, than are Captain Edwards and his excellent Lady in everything connected with their Cheese, so that none need fear "eating dirt" in it.

2d. Its Quality. We profess to be a good judge of cheese, and we unhesitatingly pronounce the Elk Mountain cheese equal, in every respect, to any cheese we have ever tasted. And why should it not be? Capt. Edwards is the best Cheese Maker that could be found in New York; the machinery used is the same as that used in the best Northern Factories: the process is identically the same, the pasturage is fully as good, and our cows yield as rich milk, while our climate is far superior.

We ask our Southern Merchants to turn the current of their cheese money up this way, and we promise them they will be delighted with the change. The company is now ready to fill all orders.

ESCAPE AND PROBABLE DROWNING OF A DESPERATE CONVICT.—Saturday afternoon last Alfred Robinson, convicted of manslaughter at the last term of the Criminal Court, escaped from the County Workhouse, where he was serving his term of imprisonment for the offense of which he was found guilty. It will be recollected that he was the leader of the insurrection at the Workhouse several nights since, being the prisoner who made the first onset by seizing the guard. Since that time he has been undergoing punishment in close confinement with his feet firmly shackled. In effecting his escape he had by some means procured an iron nail with which he contrived to separate one of the links of his chain. His feet were still manacled, but this separation enabled him to walk with comparative ease. Taking advantage of inattention on the part of the guard, his cell was unbarred from the outside by some friend among the convicts, and thus released Robinson proceeded to the palisades, which he managed to scale though fully twenty-five feet high. He was seen by one of the convicts to land safely on the other side and take to the swamp. It appears that he then proceeded to the plantation of Mr. Agostini further down the creek and endeavored to procure a boat. He was discovered, chased and fired at three times by the gentleman in charge of the place, but, having escaped unhurt, he was tracked to the city. That night he was again seen in the far-famed Paddy's Hollow, and chased by officer Dunlap of the police force, whose attention had thus been directed. He was closely pursued to the wharf at the railroad depot, where, in a fit of desperation, he plunged into the river, notwithstanding the fact that both feet were manacled, to one of which was attached a heavy iron chain some two feet long. He was then observed to swim some distance out in the river, and probably despairing of crossing, he turned and attempted to reach the shore from whence he started. He had made but little progress on his return when he was distinctly seen to sink, and arose no more. This is evidence almost conclusive that the desperate convict, Alfred Robinson, is drowned. If such be the case we believe it to be for the public good.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the body of Robinson has been found in the Cape Fear.

For the Journal.

A Trip to Topsail Sound.

Messrs. Editors Journal :—Permit me to give you a short history of a trip from Wrightsville to Topsail Sound, on board the fine and beautiful sail boat Carolina,—By invitation and promise, a party of four young ladies with Mr. ——— and myself from the former Sound, went on board Tuesday, 23d instant, at 8 o'clock, A. M. With light breeze and that a-head, we weighed anchor and set out, hoping that when we reached the bank's channel we would meet a Southerly wind, which would have run us to the anticipated haven in three hours ; but our expected hope was blasted on reaching the channel ; though, like resolute Wrightsvillians, we proceeded on our course with the same light breeze, and spent the tedious, slow sailing pleasantly, all full of life in anticipation of a happy time when we should arrive at Topsail. At about 1 o'clock, P. M. we came to on the hammock opposite the beautiful residence of N. N. Nixon, Esq., on the Sound, a short distance Westward of Rich Inlet, and spent an hour or so partaking of our refreshments, with a little old Bourbon and a bottle or two of pure Scuppernong, when all went on board and set out again for our anticipated point of real enjoyment, which place we reached about 9 o'clock, P. M., and as it was late, we disliked arousing the citizens, so we pitched our tent on Goat island to await the morning.

So soon as the sun made his appearance in the East, all hands arose, went on board and run across to Holmes' Landing on the main, where we retired to a beautiful live oak grove, furnished with pleasant seats ; there we eat breakfast and drank of the water from a cool boiling spring. Then we prompt ourselves for a move, but the company determined to dispatch me first to declare our arrival. I soon reached the most delightful residence of Messrs. Alonzo and Aylwin Nixon, which I found graced with three estimable and charming ladies. It was decided after a short consultation that one should return with me to the landing, with conveyances for the party, while the remaining should be in readiness for our reception, all of which was soon accomplished.

Soon after our arrival, notes were sent by express, through the neighborhood east and west to the young and fair, to assemble the next morning at the landing where we had left our boat, for a wholesale sail on the beautiful "Carolina." The same evening, while at this most delightful residence, they were enjoying themselves at the piano, and other amusements ; we were silenced by the sound of music without the gate; and for an half-hour we were certainly charmed by the most delightful performance on the violins, by two young gentlemen of the neighborhood; after which they joined us in the house, where we had lively enjoyment until about 12 o'clock P. M., when all retired to beds of rest to await tomorrow's pleasures.

But when to-morrow came, it came with pouring showers, and continued till late in the afternoon, just time enough allowed those two young men to collect the young and gay of the neighborhood at a more central place, by an early hour of the evening, where, with music and dancing, they enjoyed themselves until 12 o'clock at night. In a half hour or so all parties were again at their respective abodes, and the "Carolina" party resting for a return home the next morning.

The morning, however, was again stormy, and we were detained until Saturday, 27th inst., when it was pleasant. We left after a delicious breakfast, prepared by those charming ladies alluded to before, and were accompanied by quite a crowd, to witness our departure from the landing; and having to wait three or four hours for the flood tide, the time passed off pleasantly.—At about 11 o'clock A. M., we hoisted sail and run up a most beautiful flag which had been presented to the "Carolina" the day before our departure by Col. Hedrick, of Wilmington; then the only unpleasant time occurred, that of separating. We then sailed off under the waving of handkerchiefs and loud acclamations of the spectators from the shore, and arrived back to our Wrightsville that afternoon.

During our stay at Topsail, amid storm and sunshine, by night or day, all, all, appeared to enjoy the meeting together; for if asleep, our dreams were pleasant, and all regretted deeply the parting moment.

I am requested by the party of the "Carolina" to return our most sincere compliments for the unbounded attention and kindness shown us by all with whom we formed an acquaintance on the Topsail Sound visit.

WRIGHTSVILLE.

From the National Intelligencer.

A Man of Iron for the Crisis.

Some time since certain leading Radical papers, as if by concert, and certainly without occasion in the way of provocation on the part of the people, startled the country with the declaration that "Congress counted the votes of elections for President and Vice President of the United States. It was designed, in the first instance, as an intimation to the weak and timid that it was not worth their while to exert themselves in the Presidential campaign against the Radical party. But it was designed mainly as an audacious notice in the way of menace to the country, by the Radical conspirators, of their fell purpose of counting in whatever electoral votes they shall see fit to count, and also to count out others, if necessary, to compass their ends in political scoundrelism. Who supposes that they will hesitate at any step in fraud and force to carry out a programme to defeat the popular choice, if the subject of it should be a Democrat or a Conservative ? Under a pretence of questions about the loyalty of electors, or that of their constituencies, or of frauds in the elections, will they stop a moment at a proposition to treat a popular choice of electors who shall be obnoxious to them, as "if it had not taken place ?" This was what Mr. Thaddens Stevens attempted in Pennsylvania in 1838, for which act of real treason Col. Forney (then a young man, without the guile in politics that has since stained his name,) denounced Stevens as "a villain at heart," who could not escape the penalties of the violated laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Who supposes that the party of which Stevens is and was at the head, with such subordinate satraps as Butler, Schenck, Logan, etc., will not undertake to defraud the people of the country of their rights as voters and citizens, if the election should go against them ? Has not the House constantly set at naught the will of the people in the elections ? Suppose the election against them by a close vote ; will they not certainly attempt to defeat it? Again, is it for a moment to be supposed that the bayonet-created negro despotisms in the South over the prostrate rights of white men, in fraud of the Constitution, is to determine a result adversely to the voice of the great North ? "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." That sentiment, which was graved deep upon the old rocks of New England by British regicides, should ever be a law to white men when the usurpers and revolutionists in Congress dare to cast down the Constitution for the purpose of raising negroes to despotic sovereignty over the whites of the South ! By such desperate steps as unconstitutional negro rule in the South backed by the sword, by fraud in counting electoral votes in the infamous House of Representatives, and by the probable design of General Grant to carry out such atrocious purposes at the cannon's mouth, do the Jacobins count for their success in what is to be a rebellion against the elective choice in November. Their motto is : Peaceably, if we can ; forcibly, if we must."

When the trying hour shall come for them to initiate such despotic steps to defraud the people of their rights in the respect of their choice for the Presidency, then there will be need on the part of our candidate of an exhibition of nerve equal to the emergency, and of men as backers, who have not quailed at danger, and will stand up like men of iron for the rights of American citizens. Then will be there wanted a man of the nerve of Jackson, who, when assailed murderously at the Capitol, and urged by his friends to go back, saying there are assassins about you, replied, "I go this way, or I go no way."

Is this Democratic Doctrine ?

We have all along heard that the Southern States would be relieved from negro usurpation so soon as the Democratic party comes into power. What are we to think of the following extract from the New York World, of the 8th :

It is too evident for argument that negro suffrage can not be uprooted by the Federal government, even under Democratic control. If the Democratic party makes any declaration on this subject in the approaching National Convention, it can only affirm the principles that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to prescribe the rules of suffrage in a State. The reiteration of this sound principle, while it would retrospectively condemn the Republican party, would prospectively restrain the Democratic party from imitating its example. The bearing and effect of this principle is to recognize the *status quo* of the suffrage in every State, and to preclude interference by the Federal government to change it ; as well from changing it from bad to good as from good to bad. When the Democratic party comes into power negro suffrage will be the existing rule of the Southern States ; a rule which can no more be rightfully abrogated by Federal authority than it was rightfully introduced by Federal authority. If, then, we reassert this principle in our national platform, it will be a pledge not to disturb the existing state of suffrage in the South for if the Federal government cannot interfere at all, it cannot interfere for the commendable object of rectifying abuses. All that the Democratic party can promice the South on this subject is its inactivity—its forbearance to thwart the States in any changes they may hereafter choose to make.

We take the above from the Montgomery (Alabama) Mail, which seems to be greatly alarmed by it. The alarm is without the least cause. The views of the World in regard to negro suffrage are not shared in by any other Democratic paper, or by any other Democrat, East or West, to our knowledge. The Democracy are a complete unit upon these points :

1. This was intended to be, and must always remain, a white man's Government. None but white men must vote or hold office.

2. Negro suffrage has been imposed upon the States of the South by gross and scandalous usurpation on the part of the Federal Government, and it cannot exist without a continuance of that Federal usurpation. The Democracy will not allow that continuance, but will leave the matter to be settled *by the white voters of every State, and by no other people.* It must be settled in the Southern States, as it is settled in the Northern, by the votes of the whites alone.

3. Every means of coercion upon the white people, to force them to have negro suffrage, will be forthwith stopped and declared illegal, as soon as the Democrats are in power.

The Mail can tell us how long, under the application of these principles, negro suffrage would probably exist in the South. —We don't think it would flourish a great while.—Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Democratic National Convention.

The proceedings of this Convention, which assembles in New York on Saturday next, the 4th of July, will be looked for with intense interest by men of all parties. As to who will be the nominees for President and Vice-President it is difficult to conjecture. A dispatch from New York to the Washington *Express* says:

"Startling developments have transpired in reference to the action of the Convention. It is believed by the best informed that, after a complimentary vote to Pendleton, Hon. Horatio Seymour will be chosen by a handsome majority as the candidate for President. It is stated that his recent speech was evoked with this view. The New York delegation are all present, and unanimously in favor of Seymour's nomination. They are leaving no stone unturned to secure it, and they say the prospects are that their efforts will be crowned with success."

We do not credit this story.

Strawberries are six cents a basket in New York.

The lover's spirit—Kissin-*gin*—|N. Y. Leader.

Colfax takes three newspaper men West with him.

STATE NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The (Congressional) Legislature meets day after to-morrow. A number of members have already arrived, and candidates for the various offices within their gift—from Senator down to Assistant Doorkeeper,—are as plenty as blackberries, of all hues, and as busy as "bees in a tar-bucket." Again we say: Blessed are those who expect nothing.

Ral. *Sentinel*, 29th

GEN. DOCKERY, of North Carolina, Mr. Jno. Pool, of North Carolina, Gen. Abbott, of New Hampshire and Col. Heaton, of Ohio,—the leading aspirants for seats in the United States Senate,—are all on hand and active. *Font Taylord*, also, is really a candidate. This is "Nojoque" nor a *fish* story.—Ral. *Sentinel* 29th.

The following, we presume, is the telegram from Gen. Canby to W. W. Holden, Governor elect, to which we alluded on yesterday. We do not put the same construction on the letter, which we did on yesterday, upon the statement which we received, from a good source, as to the character of the telegram. We infer from the letter that while Gen. Canby will not require the test-oath from members of the Legislature, that he will, nevertheless, object to those taking their seats who are disqualified by (Howard) Constitutional amendment, *although it is not yet a part of the Constitution!* The Standard seems simply to regard it as suspending the test oath, in order to the organization of the new State Government. The following is the letter in the Standard, which has been handed us:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 23, 1868.

Hon. W. W. Holden, Governor elect of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—The second section of the act to "admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina," &c, and authorizing the Legislatures to meet before the complete restoration of the States, is regarded as dispensing with the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2d, 1862, in the case of the members elect who are not disqualified by the Constitutional amendment, and as allowing them to qualify upon taking the oath of office prescribed by the new State Constitution.

As soon as the bill becomes a law, an order will be issued modifying the provisions of General Orders No. 83, of May 12th, 1868, in conformity with this construction.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
B'vt MajorGeneral Commanding.
Raleigh *Sentinel*

DEATH OF GEN. J. R. J. DANIEL, A CITIZEN OF HALIFAX.—A telegram has been received here announcing the death on Monday morning last, at his plantation near Shreveport, Louisiana, of Gen. J. R. J. Daniel, a citizen of this county, a gentleman too well known through this section to need any comment at our hands, but as Halifax has in this death lost one of the bright ornaments which did her honor in other and palmy days, we cannot refrain from giving a brief sketch of General Daniel.

Gen. D. was a native of Halifax, where he has spent the greater part of his life, was some seventy-five years of age, and was the father of three sons, all of whom are dead (General Junius Daniel being the youngest). He was a lawyer of rare ability, being elected to represent his county in the Legislature about the year 1830, and after serving in that capacity for a number of years he was given the position of State Attorney General. A few years later he was elected to represent this District in Congress, to which position he was returned for a number of consecutive terms, serving with honor to his constituents and with credit to himself. He was never defeated for any public office but once, that being in 1861, when one of our present able citizens beat him for the State Convention.—Weldon *News*.

FROM HALIFAX, N. C.—MEMORIAL CELEBRATION.—Our correspondent at Halifax C. H., "Old Soldier," sends an account of the Memorial Celebration at that place, which occurred on the 24th. Appropriate poems, written for the occasion by ladies of the county, were read, and flowers profusely wreathed upon the graves of the fallen braves. Among the sleepers here are Gen. Junius Daniel, and Capt. Tormey, both of whom bore a conspicuous part in the history of North Carolina's years of war.—Petersburg *Index*.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop in this section is, with a few exceptions, universally good. In some localities the rust has seriously affected the crop, but as a general rule it is fine. The weather lately has been fine for harvesting and threshing the crops, and we hope our farmer friends will be enabled to sell them at a remunerative price.—Concord *Press*.

COTTON BLOOM.—Dr. Adam C. Davis placed upon our table this morning a full grown and healthy cotton bloom. It is the first, we believe, that has been plucked this season in this section. The Dr. speaks of his cotton crop as being in a growing condition. Who'll bring us the first cotton boll?—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*, 26th.

COTTON BLOOM.—We were shown yesterday a cotton stalk, grown on the plantation of Mr. Wallace Ames, of Lenoir county, in full bloom, the first of this season.—We believe that Lenoir was ahead last year.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*, 26th.

JUDGE STARBUCK.—A correspondent of the Charlotte Times, writing from this city, mentions the rumor that Mr. District Attorney Starbuck will don the Judicial robes (Good Hevings!) tendered him in the recent election, and will be succeeded in his present office by one J. M. Cloud, of Surry.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, long a distinguished member of Congress, is at the Ebbitt House. General Clingman is a delegate to the New York Convention from North Carolina.

Washington (D. C.) *Union*.

ARRESTED.—A man by the name of Thos. Roberts has been arrested in Norfolk, charged with having robbed, in 1865, the store of A. S. Follet, in Currituck county. He awaits the requisition of the Governor of North Carolina.

THE EXECUTION OF LUDWICK.—We learn from the Salisbury Old North State that Rufus Ludwick, convicted of the murder of his wife, paid the extreme penalty of the law on Friday last. He persisted in denying his guilt to the last moment, charging the crime upon his mother and sister. He displayed the utmost unconcern and levity during the religious services just preceding the execution, and made a desperate effort to escape as the Sheriff was about to adjust the rope. It required several persons to hold him while he was pinioned and the rope adjusted about his neck. And when the fatal drop fell he was in a half lying and half sitting posture.

RALEIGH.—The Commissioners of Raleigh have resolved to have the census of the city taken at once. The work will be commenced on the 1st of July.

RAILROAD TO WARRENTON.—The Indicator desires a railroad connecting Warrenton with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, a distance of three miles. It is a good idea and should be agitated until completed.

HOLDEN'S EPITAPH.—Mr. Holden has been relieved of the political disabilities he incurred by participating in the late rebellion. The "Governor," so-called, of our sister State has a very black record, and if he could be pardoned by Congress any other man who will sell himself to the Radicals may aspire to enjoy the same amnesty. He was an original secessionist; his writings were the most malignant and bitter that ever appeared in the South; he worshipped at the shrine of the great South Carolina statesman; and it was not until the cause of the Confederacy began to show signs of decay that his ardor to "spend the last dollar and die in the last ditch" abated. Then he turned upon his victims. Then he forgot that he urged them on. Then he determined to save Holden's bacon. He has received pay for his infamy, but the thirty pieces of silver which Judas got brought no good to him; neither will the place and emolument which this profligate politician has obtained benefit him. The scorn of all honest men is poured out on his head, and the epitaph written upon his tombstone will be, if justly penned: "Here lies a man who betrayed all who trusted him."

Norfolk *Virginian*.

HYDE.—We regret exceedingly to hear gloomy tidiugs from this county, the Granary of the East. The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in that county tells a sad story:

"A great disaster has befallen Hyde county.—The crops are again destroyed by floods, and this time more completely ruined than ever before—My farm will not produce one nubbin, when it should have brought 14,000 bushels of corn. The wheat is also ruined."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

SUPREME COURT.—In consequence of the telegram elsewhere alluded to from Gen. Canby, the old and venerated Supreme Court of North Carolina on yesterday terminated its labors and its existence.

It has been the pride and the ornament of North Carolina—the very bulwark of its liberties. Every patriot will indulge the aspiration that the Supreme Court may continue to be in the future what it has been in the past—an upright, pure and stainless tribunal, where justice has been impartially administered, and the jurisprudence of the land illustrated and adorned.

We have heretofore expressed our feelings, and what we believe to be the sentiments of our people towards the retiring member of the Court, the Hon. Wm. H. Battle. He carries with him into private life their grateful regards and highest respect and admiration.

The following are among the closing decisions of the Court:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Crawford vs. McAdams, from Alamance, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Beard, *et. a.*, vs. Hall, from Rowan, ne error, judgment affirmed. In State vs. Polley and Wilkerson, from Person, no error. In Hoard vs. Froneberger and Quinn, from Cleaveland, no error, judgment affirmed.

BY BATTLE, J.—In State vs. Holmes, from Edgecombe, no error. In Parish vs. Wilhelm, from Cabarrus, judgment affirmed. In Little vs. Little, from Mecklenburg, order appealed from affirmed. In Plumer vs. Miller, *et. al.*, from Ashe, plaintiff entitled to a decree, upon amending his bill and paying the amount due the estate of David Miller.

BY READE, J.—In Nixon vs. Bray, from New Hanover, report confirmed and exceptions overruled. In State vs. Starkey, from Beaufort, no error. In Herrin vs. Gaines, from Haywood, injunction dissolved. In Murphy vs. Murphy, from New Hanover, exceptions sustained and report set aside.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 1st.

Mrs. Judith Ellis, the venerable mother of the late Governor Ellis, died at her residence, near Holtsburg, Davidson county, the 26th ult., in the 80th year of her age.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 1st.

SCARCITY IN PORTIONS OF WILKES AND YADKIN.—We learn upon good authority that great scarcity of food prevails in portions of Wilkes and Yadkin counties. Chiefly, among those who are known as "Red Strings," who, last year, instead of cultivating crops, spent their time in attending "League meetings" and other nonsense.—Such people deserve to suffer until they learn that Radicalism will not put bread in their mouths, but will take it out and leave them to starve. Holden says, that times (with him) were never so easy, and that plenty (in his smoke house, of course) abounds. Ye starving men who voted for Holden and the Konstitushun, what think you? Will that satisfy your craving appetites? Will Holden's well-filled paunch satisfy your empty stomachs? Will negro equality afford you food and raiment? Depend upon it, you who so think, will open your eyes and come to your senses one of these days—perhaps when too late—and curse the rogues that deceived you.

Statesville *American*.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. Gary Edmundson, in this town was bored into on Saturday night last, and merchandize to a considerable amount carried off. No arrests have been made.

Goldsboro' *News*.

ANOTHER ROBBERY AND HOUSEBREAKING. On Saturday night last the shop occupied by Mr. Williford Upchurch, on Davie street, was entered and a quantity of bacon, lard, butter, flour, candy, &c., taken by the robbers. Mr. U. has suffered severely of late, by fire and other causes, and is now doing business for others, but objects to doing business for robbers.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

RAPE.—Derrick, a copper-colored negro, living in Hopewell neighborhood, committed rape on his own daughter a week or so since. He beat her very cruelly several times before he succeeded. He is now out, avoiding arrest, and we learn that there is considerable excitement in the neighborhood from the fear many entertain of him. He is about forty years of age, copper-colored, very powerful and a daring villain. On yesterday a party was in pursuit of him, but we have not yet heard whether they succeeded in capturing him.

Charlotte *Times*.

Washington University of Baltimore, Md., February 22d, 1868.

At a meeting of the graduating class of the Washington University of Baltimore, held at the College on February 22, 1868, Mr. H. G. Thomas, President of the class, presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That having attended the courses of lectures in various medical colleges of the country, and thereby enjoyed peculiar opportunities for forming a correct opinion in regard to the advantages presented by the Washington University of Baltimore, we have no hesitation in declaring that the *course of instruction* given in this institution; and the *clinical facilities* presented by it have not only been highly satisfactory to us, but compare most favorably with those of any medical college in the country.

2d. *Resolved*, That we hereby tender our most hearty thanks to the members of the Faculty of Washington University, individually and collectively, alike for the thorough and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties as Professors, and for the courtesy and kindness with which they have treated us on all occasions.

3d. *Resolved*, That we most cordially and emphatically recommend the young men of the South, to patronize the Washington University, assuring them that they will find its Professors not only able teachers, but true friends.

4th. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Faculty, with a request that they be inserted in the Annual Catalogue of the College, and that copies of the same be sent to the leading newspapers of the country for publication.

J. W. CALDWELL, Kentucky,
J. P. PAYNE, Virginia,
V. N. SEWELL, North Carolina,
GEO. D. GRAY, Arkansas,
J. W. KING, South Carolina,
JAMES T. WILHELM, Maryland,
R. M. REESE, Tennessee,
J. B. VERNON, Alabama,
J. THAD. JOHNSTON, Georgia,
R. S. TOOMBS, Mississippi,
Committee.

From the Fayetteville Presbyterian.

VALEDICTORY ORATION,

At the Late Commencement at Chapel Hill.

DELIVERED BY

FABIUS H. BUSBEE,

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Never did one undertake to deliver the farewell oration under more impressive circumstances, or with a deeper sense of his inability to do justice to the occasion. I stand the representative of the last regular Senior class; the last Valedictorian of seventy years. To-day the President of the University, who for more than thirty years has bent all his energies to the task of building up this Institution, and to whose labors under God it has been so greatly indebted for its past success—to-day he lays down his office. To-day the Faculty, his able coadjutors, cease to exist as a regular body. Aye, by a recent vote of the Board of Trustees, even the time-honored University itself to-day was to bid a last farewell to the system of instruction under which it has flourished for three quarters of a century. Surely it is an occasion of more than ordinary interest.

Our class enters upon the active duties of life in a time especially demanding their purest integrity, their highest exertion. In the words of Burke, "The great highways are broken up, and the waters are out."—In every department of thought, whether educational, scientific, moral or political, the everlasting conflict between new opinions and long established theories is raging with unparalleled fury. The advocates of educational reform justly rise in opposition to the exclusive attention paid to classical studies, and demand for the physical sciences a more important place in the systems of instruction. The startling theories of Darwin, of Spencer and of Bain are shaking to their very foundations the old hypotheses of science. Against the pure religion of the lowly Jesus the poisoned arrows of rationalists are flying thick and fast. In the political and social world the infusion of new ideas is marked and encouraging. A glorious revolution of opinion is now actively going on in Europe. Upon every hill-top the signal-fires of progress are brightly gleaming. The watch-word of Reform, rising from the clattering workshops of Birmingham, and resounding along the vine-clad hills of France and olive-groves of Italy, is re-echoed from the wintry shores of the Baltic and the banks of the dark-flowing Danube. In America the advocates of impetuous progress control the counsels of the nation.

But while, on the other hand, it is of vital importance to the people of the South that, with their minds free from prejudice, they acquiesce in the stern logic of events and join heart and hand in the work of restoration; on the other it is equally essential that they strive to restore and perpetuate the safeguards of freedom. The sacred landmarks of civil liberty, which have stood through so many generations, the priceless inheritance of the race in whose veins runs commingled Norman and Saxon blood, stand in imminent danger of being submerged in the swelling tide of legislative despotism. Despite the flattering encomium upon the progress of the United States, which we have just heard, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that here in my native State the great writ of *habeas corpus* is powerless at the will of the shoulder-strapped despot, and it is greatly to be feared that a people whose birthrights are thus endangered will witness with the apathy of despair, or perchance even welcome with the hope of amelioration, the centralization of the supreme power in one man.

"The Tyrant of the Chersones,
Was Freedom's best and bravest friend;
That Tyrant was Miltiades—
Oh that the present hour would lend
Another despot of the kind!
Such chains as his were sure to bind."

But brave men will not despair of the Republic. That the liberties of the whole country are now trembling in the balance must soon be apparent to the public mind. We of the South entertain no vain yearnings for the

"Days that are over, dreams that are done."

We honor the gallant soldiers who fought under the star-spangled banner, and weep in sympathy with the heart-stricken sufferers of our common country. But we ask, in all humanity, that sectional animosity be forever laid aside, that the flag of our country, in its silken beauty, droop pityingly over Southern dead—that the surviving brothers of an afflicted nation clasp hands over the countless graves where the brave men of both armies sleep.

"These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat;
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel, the Blue,
Under the willow, the Gray."

I am reminded by the expectant glances of my fair auditory that I have neglected to characterize in fitting terms the progress of the nineteenth century toward—*woman suffrage*. I crave their forgiveness. Yes, in the halcyon days to come, the ballot-box will be haunted by crinoline and chignon. Oh! who would not then be a politician, to enter with delight upon the canvass of a county, or be an undecided voter to be swayed by the convincing arguments of a lovely candidatess! Yet for frail masculine humanity—if not for the future existence of the race—it may be an interesting question as to who will perform the domestic duties in that approaching era. Hear the prophetic vision of the poet, proud lord of creation, and tremble for the future:

"A forlorn looking man in a rocking-chair dozes,
A half-written letter the secret discloses—
"'Dear Joe, having finished by little boy's stocking,
I write a few lines while the cradle I'm rocking;
My wife in the Senate, my daughters at sea,
I find I'm as lonely as well I can be.'"

In a greater degree, perhaps, than any class which has preceded us, we have formed friends and acquaintances among the citizens of Chapel Hill. I assure them that we will ever cherish the most grateful and agreeable recollections of their kind hospitality—and to all, in the name of the class, I tender our heartfelt adieux.

Gentlemen of the Trustees: When I consider that your venerable body, comprising the most honored names of North Carolina, is soon to be overwhelmed by the resistless surge of innovation, I began to realize, in all its bitter meaning, that a new order of things has arisen amongst us. We may well dread to speculate upon the future.—For your attendance at this juncture we offer our sincere thanks. Your past exertions in behalf of the educational interests of the State will not speedily be forgotten. Happy will it be for the University if it can still retain the benefit of your counsel and experience.

Respectfully, gratefully, our class bids you—Farewell!

To you, sir, our President, what tribute can I pay worthy of our affection or commensurate with your services? You have inculcated on our class the principles of constitutional liberty, and a devotion to North Carolina and the Federal Union, which will, I trust, bear noble fruit. Some men reap their reward upon earth; and I cannot but think that you, who having filled early in life the highest offices of the State, resigned bright prospects of further political preferment, and devoted your energies to the education of the growing mind of the country, retire now, after a long life of usefulness and honor, the most enviable man in North Carolina. The grateful attachment of your pupils is the richest of all earthly possessions. Sir, North Carolina will long remember you.—Wherever your lot may be cast, thousands will rise up and call you blessed.

Our class bids you a reluctant farewell!

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—In parting from you, our faithful instructors—may I not add, our valued friends—I cannot refrain from expressing our high appreciation of the lofty spirit of self-abnegation which you have exhibited. While the pressure of events has forced others to depart, you have nobly remained at your posts, doing your whole duty to God and to man, regarding not your lessened salaries, and accepting uncomplainingly your diminished sphere of action. Within and without the recitation rooms, your influence upon the minds of the class has been of universal advantage. In the name of my classmates, I heartily thank you.—Every true friend of the University prays that you may be induced, for its own future good, nay, for its very existence, to remain in your present positions.

Of the venerable man no longer seen among your number, and who breathed out his last sigh in the arms of our class upon the very spot where I now stand, I can scarce trust myself to speak. Ripe in years and in reputation, doubly endeared to all by his cheerful piety, his rare attainments and his noble heart, Dr. Phillips may truly be declared, in the language of Tacitus, "*felix non vitæ solum claritate, sed etiam opportunitate mortis;*"—fortunate not only in the lustre of his life, but also in the seasonableness of his death.

"Like a shadow thrown
Softly and sweedly from a passing cloud,
Death fell upon him."

His sun indeed "hath made a golden set." May the memory of his virtues stimulate us to follow his pure example!

Our class bids you, gentlemen, an affectionate farewell!

Fellow Students: It is sad to think that in a few brief moments I can address you as such no more. In such an hour all the petty rivalries inseparably incident to human intercourse are forever

"In the deep bosom of the ocean buried"

Though I can hardly hope to influence you by parting advice, yet the interest of the occasion may cause some suggestions to be remembered. Then, my friends, in the struggle between liberal and conservative principles, a part in which you are soon to take, do not permit the present crisis and political designations to have an undue influence upon the choice of your opinion. You, whose opinions are now in process of formation, should encourage no morbid attachment to obsolete institutions. Tie yourselves down to no creed of political faith; to no dead issues. North Carolina feels the want of men trained to think out for themselves solutions to the great problems of the day. I trust that you need no stimulus to persistent diligence in the acquisition of knowledge. I will not paint the high rewards which await the educated men of the South, for, in the simple language of John Stuart Mill, "the less we think about being directly rewarded the better for us. But there is one reward which will not fail you, because it is inherent in the very fact of deserving it: the deeper and more varied interest you will feel in life, which will give it tenfold its value, and a value which will last to the end."

Into your hands, fellow-students, are committed the future reputation of the University and the welfare of the Societies. Faithfully discharge these sacred trusts and you will have done well. Finally, brethren, to speak with the inspired Apostle, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report—if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think of these things."

My Classmates: When I turn to you I find how utterly inadequate are words prepared beforehand to interpret the language of the soul. I feel that to you the fitting valedictory is the cordial clinging grasp of the hand, the swelling tear, the throb of the overladen heart. I envy not the man who can realize that we are now together for the last time.

"For cold is he whose memory finds
No kindness when we part;
Where mind has mixed so long with mind,
And heart has linked with heart."

Our student life is over. The goal for which we have been impatiently striving, is at length reached, and yet we cast a longing, lingering look behind. There is a tender fascination in every building—every tree, every shrub. We would fain linger yet awhile among scenes so dear.

But we, who are henceforth to be working members of the republic, must not shrink from action. Especially while the blessings of constitutional liberty are denied to our people, the South demands from its educated sons persistent heroic labor.—Think not of self in the contest.

"In such a cause 'tis glorious e'en to fail."

Dear friends, fellow soldiers! Ye who have so nobly borne aloft the star-lit standard of a lost cause, when you go forth into the "clamor and rumor of life to be," guard, I beseech you with jealous care, the reputation of your lost comrades in arms. Defend against every attack the purity of their intentions, the glory of their achievements. Of them, as of the patriots of Ghent, we may truly say,

"They died like heroes, for no recreant step
Had e'er dishonored them—no stain of fear,
No base despair, no cowardly recoil."

To earnest labor in behalf of the South the approval of your consciences is not the only stimulant. See before you the priceless jewels entrusted to our protection—the Women of the South. These are no unfamiliar faces. We have seen them in our darkest hours of peril, the "angels of the Hospital," who ministered with loving tenderness at the bedside of the sick and wounded, who wiped the death-dew from the brow of the dying, and closed with tears the eyelids of the dead. Their safety and honor are committed in part to our hands. God grant, gentlemen, that we may prove equal to the charge.

I earnestly pray that we, the last regular Senior Class, may prove worthy successors of the distinguished men whose names are enrolled as *Alumni* of our venerable University.

Leaving our *Alma Mater* in her hour of gloom, her very distress should endear her more closely to every generous heart. If her sons prove loyal to their mother, and be ever ready by word and deed to defend her fair fame and advance her interests, the cloud which now overhangs the University will pass away, and in due time it will arise as of old, a beacon-light of liberal education, diffusing far and wide the blessings of science and culture.

In the storm of life, my classmates, may God be with you!

Bradley T. Johnson.

The case of the State of Virginia *vs.* The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was argued in Baltimore last Friday. General Bradley T. Johnson, for the complainant, made a powerful and well-digested argument. This, says the *Gazette*, is the first cause in which General Johnson has taken part in the courts of this city since the close of the war, and he labored with the same energy as in times past. His presence in court was warmly greeted by his professional brethren, and he bore himself with marked ability in the management of the case. The decision of Judge Pinkney has not yet been rendered, and whatever it may be, the case will go the Court of Appeals.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1—Noon.

Mr. Hamilton, a member of the House of Representatives from Florida, was sworn in to-day.

Congressional Nomination for the Thirteenth District of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 1—Noon.

The Thirteenth District Democratic Convention, held at Newark, Ohio, yesterday, nominated General George W. Morgan for Congress.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1—Noon.

The steamer Essayars, for New Orleans, had to put back in consequence of her machinery being disabled.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, July 1.

The debate on the Irish Church Bill was continued in the House of Lords until three o'clock, when the Suspensory Bill was defeated by a vote of 97 to 192.

ROME, July 1.

The Pope has summoned a General Council at the Vatican on the 8th of December, 1869. Persons summoned must appear personally or by proxy.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1—P. M.

SENATE—Mr. Trumbull spoke against the bill excluding the Southern States from the electoral college, and moved to strike from the bill Florida and Arkansas. No action was taken.

The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Sherman withdrew the Funding bill which he had offered as an amendment.

HOUSE—The House had under consideration the Alaska bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, opposed any appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. It is the understanding that a vote will be taken on Thursday week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President has relieved General McDowell from the command of the Fourth Military District. He is ordered to report without delay to the War Department.

General Gillem succeeds General McDowell in the command of the Fourth District.

NEW YORK, July 1—6 P. M.

Governments closed weak and nominal—5-20s, of '67, coupons, 108¼; 10-40s, 106¾; 7-30s, 108⅜.—Tennessee 6s, 71½; new 70. Virginias 57. North Carolinas, new, 74. Gold closed firm at 140¼.

Cotton a shade firmer—sales 1800 bales at 31½@32. Flour—State and Western rules strongly; Southern drooping—common to fair extra $8 90@$10 40; choice $14 50. Wheat dull—Georgia new $2 60; do. white $2 70. Corn 1 cent better and in fair demand. New Mess Pork $27 75@$27 87½.—Freights firm—cotton to Liverpool by steam ⅛@3-16d.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the quarter ending 30th June, 1868, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those of the quarter ending 30th June, 1867.

ARTICLES.		1868.	1867.
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	5,578	424
Crude Turp.	"	414	225
Rosin	"	27,274	2,139
Tar	"	3,900	3,951
Cotton	bales	125	375
Cotton Yarn	"	245	51
Cotton Sheeting	"	1,123	
Cloth	"	66	
Peas Nuts	bush		14
Lumber, P. P. feet		875,729	361,858
Timber, " "			
Shingles		109,884	
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
New York.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	831	1,868
Crude Turp.	"	225	309
Rosin	"	1,692	4,780
Tar	"	71	4,980
Cotton	bales	120	
Cotton Yarn	"	146	
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		254,100	235,119
Timber, " "		10,902	
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Boston.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		500	
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Phila.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		164,156	209,377
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Baltimore.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		5,000	
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Portsmouth, Va.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		5,000	
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Middletown, Ct.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		412,730	574,944
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Total, June, 1868.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	8,191	4,207
Crude Turp.	"	1,080	515
Rosin	"	40,778	3,877
Tar	"	1,093	303
Cotton	bales	838	
Cotton Yarn	"	795	
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"	1,149	17
Peas Nuts	bush		5
Lumber, P. P. feet		1,304,289	5
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Total May, 1868.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	8,201	3,229
Crude Turp.	"	2,482	1,312
Rosin	"	35,942	4,034
Tar	"	3,146	
Cotton	bales	687	40
Cotton Yarn	"		50
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"	1,636	
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		1,155,065	35
Timber, " "		3,555	
Shingles		64	
Staves, Cypress		100	
Staves, Oak			
Total, April, 1868.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	4,094	7,441
Crude Turp.	"	250	1,827
Rosin	"	57,056	7,411
Tar	"	8,339	
Cotton	bales	869	360
Cotton Yarn	"		55
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"	1,636	
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		2,175,887	35
Timber, " "		18,000	
Shingles		714,430	
Staves, Cypress		5,000	
Staves, Oak			
Total, April, May and June, 1868.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	20,486	8,279
Crude Turp.	"	8,848	1,546
Rosin	"	188,776	6,290
Tar	"	12,578	50
Cotton	bales	2,351	15
Cotton Yarn	"	3,173	380
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"	2,164	
Peas Nuts	bush	42	
Lumber, P. P. feet		1,036	
Timber, " "		1,036	
Shingles		2,406	
Staves, Cypress		3,173	
Staves, Oak			
Total, April, May and June, 1867.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	19,230	27,927
Crude Turp.	"	3,524	6,675
Rosin	"	84,187	5,070
Tar	"	6,389	30,475
Cotton	bales	1,051	2,675
Cotton Yarn	"	2,544	1,000
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"	706	886
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet		6,929,153	1,755
Timber, " "		94,458	260
Shingles		664,000	
Staves, Cypress		48,111	
Staves, Oak		138,457	
April, May and June, 1867.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	22,538	2,997
Crude Turp.	"	5,070	515
Rosin	"	90,475	706
Tar	"	6,389	
Cotton	bales	1,051	
Cotton Yarn	"	2,544	
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush	43	
Lumber, P. P. feet		6,929,153	
Timber, " "		94,458	
Shingles		664,000	
Staves, Cypress		48,111	
Staves, Oak		138,457	
London.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	300	
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"	1,755	
Tar	"	260	
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet			
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Bristol, Eng.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet			
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Glasgow.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet			
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Maraguez, P. R.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet			
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Cienfuegos Cuba.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet			
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Cardenas.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lumber, P. P. feet			
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Total, June, 1868.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	4,207	
Crude Turp.	"	515	
Rosin	"	3,877	
Tar	"	303	
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"	17	
Peas Nuts	bush	5	
Lumber, P. P. feet		1,013,042	
Timber, " "			
Shingles			
Staves, Cypress			
Staves, Oak			
Total May, 1868.			
Spirits Turp.	bbls.		
Crude Turp.	"		
Rosin	"		
Tar	"		
Cotton	bales		
Cotton Yarn	"		
Cotton Sheeting	"		
Cloth	"		
Peas Nuts	bush		
Lum

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

State Politics.

The political slate for this State has been filled at least a dozen times and the names as frequently wiped out within the past month. Evidently there is a bargain to divide the Senatorships between the Scalawag and Carpet-bag factions of the party. Prominent among the latter are Abbott and Heaton. The contest is close, and will become warm between these two contestants. It will possibly be decided by the alliance which they form with the Scalawag interest.

Among the most prominent of the former is Settle, whose ignorance of law and shrewdness in politics, admonishes him to surrender the sack and gown for a seat in the United States Senate. The Pool wing will work in his favor, should his own strength be too weak to secure the coveted prize, upon the promotion of their friend to the vacant Judgeship, which vacancy, by the way, is a strong point in Settle's favor. Dr. Sloan is thought to have Holden's influence, which, with the unenviable notoriety that his cotton operations gave him while Public Treasurer under the Holden Provisional Government, in which the State came out second best, will recommend him to the carpet-bag faction; but we half suspect if Abbott connects himself with this arrangement, he will fall with good, honest Sloan, before the genial habits and popularity, and the Supreme Court Judgeship vacancy of Settle. Although the latter may be too frequently found in company with Senator Yates, should he be elected, he will beyond doubt be the most decent and respectable representative yet spoken of in this connection.

Our private information from Raleigh, from "reliable sources," leads us to believe that the chances are in favor of the success of Settle and Abbott, which the latter may destroy, so far as he is concerned, by an untoward alliance with the cotton-speculating ex-Treasurer Sloan. It will be found that Settle and his vacancy will prove *too strong* for Holden, and Abbott may wreck his prospects to the advantage of his Ohio opponent. As we know the former to be a most vindictive and narrow-minded partisan, and we don't know much of Heaton, possibly we may be excused for professing a preference (God save the mark) for the latter. We are led to believe that Heaton is not so proscriptive—he is assuredly a man of more ability. Still, Abbott's reputation is not tainted by such well-founded reports of ugly transactions as cluster around the early official operations of his competitor in this State. We wish them all much joy in their scramble for office, but may Heaven protect and defend the honor of the Old North State.

Presidential Speculations.

When we ventured the opinion several weeks since that the selection of Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, as the Democratic candidate for President, was not only a very proper nomination, but that his chances before the Convention were very good, we were unsupported by other papers, his name being then only suggested by speculating letter-writers in remote connection with the Presidency. As the time approaches, and it seems more and more unlikely that either Pendleton or Chase can secure a two-thirds vote, the name of Hendricks grows more in popular favor, and some of the Northern papers speak of his nomination with much confidence.

There is no doubt that General Hancock's friends will urge his name with much force, and it may be that the Western adherents of Pendleton will come to the support of the distinguished Pennsylvanian, with a view to advance the claims of their favorite in 1872. If so, General Hancock will secure the nomination. In this event we suppose Senator Hendricks or General Blair would be placed upon the ticket with him.

Unless, however, some such combination is formed, we regard the prospects of Hendricks' nomination as superior to that of any other person. His name at the head of the ticket, with Hancock or Packer, of Pennsylvania; Hoffman, of New York; English, of Connecticut, or Adams, of Massachusetts, will form a strong ticket, acceptable alike, East and West, North and South. The South will accept the nomination of General Hancock with great enthusiasm.

The Chase movement seems to be dying out, if indeed it ever had any real foundation. The New York *World*, in publishing the following resolution of the Delaware State Convention:

Resolved, That we regard negro rule in this country under its names of "impartial" or "universal suffrage," as the vital issue against which, as the champions of a constitutional Government founded on the consent of *free white men*, we are ever arrayed—and that our delegates to the National Convention, to be held at New York, while left to their own sound discretion in selecting worthy candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, are hereby instructed to vote for no candidate who is not clearly and distinctly in favor of ruling this country by the virtue and intelligence of white men *only*,

confesses that it expresses the sentiments of too large a portion of the Democratic party to permit the nomination of the foremost advocate of negro suffrage in the whole country, and concludes that nothing could well seem more wild and quixotic than any further efforts to nominate Chief-Justice Chase. On the other hand, the active friends of this gentleman seem to be as sanguine as ever, and announce that the abatement of the Chase movement is apparent only and not real; that the "backing down" is nothing less than a stroke of policy. We still believe that his nomination is highly improbable.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, who will in no event allow his name to be used in connection with the nomination, it is thought will be the permanent President of the National Convention, and will, in this position, or upon the floor deliver a most carefully prepared speech, in which he will review the entire political situation, giving his well digested opinions in regard to the platform, nominations and the canvass.

In every point of view this Convention will be the most important and interesting political body ever held in this country. The enthusiasm with which the presidential campaign will be conducted upon the part of the Democrats and Conservatives is already apparent. The preparations being made and the crowds already collecting in New York, is but the forerunner of the interest centering in the result of the deliberations of the Convention, which will extend throughout the length and breadth of the country as soon as the nominations are announced.

Mississippi.

The election news from Mississippi is most cheerful, especially when we consider that the registered negro majority in the State is fifteen thousand. Much sooner than was expected, the colored people of the South are found voting with their old friends, the virtuous and intelligent citizens of the State, and refusing to follow the lead of the trifling adventurers who have left their homes in the North in order to impose upon the ignorance and credulity of the Southern blacks. In the first elections held under the Reconstruction Acts, few or no negro voters were with the old citizens, but in every subsequent election they have more and more torn themselves away from their disreputable leaders and oath-bound leagues. The marked manifestation of a growing sympathy with the Southern whites which was seen in the last elections in Georgia and South Carolina, has culminated in Mississippi to an open and thorough coalition. The negroes of that State have spit upon the miserable creatures who have calculated to crawl into places of honor and profit through their aid.

This election, if the Democrats are not cheated of out their victory by false returns, will be of great significance in the pending conflict, and demonstrates that Radicalism can be destroyed with the very weapons which it has fashioned for the political murder of its opponents. Speaking of this subject, the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Should this State really have voted against Radicalism—rejecting the fraudulent Constitution and electing a Democratic Legislature—it will be a matter of rejoicing for the Democrats and the South. Nothing could at this juncture more depress the spirits of the Radicals or more perplex their fraudulent and destable reconstruction. The Democratic triumph in the Legislature will be a matter of especial advantage. Were the Constitution rejected, and a Radical Legislature elected, Congress would repeat its action on the question of bringing in Alabama, and force Mississippi to take the Constitution. But a Democratic Legislature will be a horse of a different color. Congress will by no means desire it to assemble. The question will be: What shall be done? Shall Mississippi be left where she is, to become a wedge to split reconstruction and facilitate the remission of all the States back to their original position after the war?

"But the worst blow to Radicalism is what Radicals will call the 'treachery' of the negro. Reliance in him will be shaken—fatally shaken. There will be no excuse for him in the Radical heart, such as his exhausted patience—worn out with the ever lengthening line of reconstruction, which has destroyed the energy, enterprise and prosperity of the South, and left the negro the suffering representative of the destitution that has ensued. He is not remarkable for patience, and soon breaks down under the discouragement of hope deferred.

"The Democrats will be greatly cheered by the Mississippi tornado. It will give confidence and boldness to the platform to be adopted at New York, and kill off the advocates of the smother-up-everything and the redress-nothing-that's-done-how ever-it-may-be policy.

"Let us not be positive about Mississippi, however. We should remember who holds the ballot-boxes and who counts the votes. There is no certainty until the result is officially stated."

North Carolina Dead.

Elsewhere we publish a complete list of the North Carolina soldiers buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery, near Savannah, Geo., for which we are under obligations to a gentleman of that city.

"Each grave," says the letter communicating these names, "is numbered, and the numbers are recorded in the Books of the Cemetery, so that parties will have no trouble in finding the bodies of their friends."

"The graves were all beautifully decorated by the ladies of this place, upon the day set apart for the same, and they taken great care of by them."

The information we publish may be of benefit to such friends of the dead heroes who may wish to recover their bodies and bury them where the hands of affection may care for their resting places. And to such as are not able to pay this mark of love and respect for their departed friends and relatives, it is most pleasant to know that they are not forgotten, but receive the tender care of the noble daughters of Savannah. In the name of the goodly people of this State, we tender their thanks to those who have adorned the graves of their brave sons. May their own brave dead, scattered throughout our battle-scarred land, receive the same attention which they have given to others.

Bankruptcy.

The petitions of the following persons have been filed in bankruptcy: D. W. Hartt, Craven; Jacob F. Scott, Jones; Cavid Coble, Eli Glass, Jas. R. Mendenhall and Martin Bartley, Guilford; Thos. A. Griffin and Samuel Fulton, Stokes; Geo. W. Newell, J. G. Cook and Benj. Rush, Cumberland; Jas. W. Lea and Stephen A. White, Alamance; John. E. Wooding and A. G. Anderson, Caswell; Ed. B. Liles and A. L. Jackson, Anson; Jas. T. Council, Bladen; Alex. C. Robinson, Martin Shoffner and D. B. Allen, Montgomery.

The "loyal" papers in Texas are agonizing over the Convention printing.

An impertinent magazinist tells the world that Fanny Fern is over fifty.

The latest parlor pets are peacocks.

The Veto.

We publish this morning the brief but manly veto of the Omnibus Bill, purporting to admit North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, sent in by the President on Thursday.—The President refers to his objections to the Arkansas bill and to his views repeatedly expressed in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, to which these measures are a sequel. While it would have been useless for President Johnson to have gone over all these positions again in detail, yet the people will thank him that he has surrendered nothing throughout this wicked partisan warfare upon the Constitution, but on the contrary, has exhibited a patriotic steadiness and manly courage. He has done his duty nobly and ably. Though his efforts to vindicate the supremacy of the law have been unavailing in the present, the early future will show that his example of patriotism has not been lost upon his countrymen, but the supremacy of the law will yet be maintained.

A Canvass of the North.

In addition to the recommendation of the Editors of this State that an address should be published by the Southern delegations in the National Democratic Convention to the Northern people, we propose that the National Executive Committee secure the services of some of the most distinguished and able Southern speakers to canvass portions of the North. We are confident that misrepresentation of the views and feelings of the Southern people, and of the real condition of affairs in the South, is the most potent weapon used by the Radicals in fostering the prejudices and ill-feelings of the Northern masses against the South. Democratic papers and documents cannot reach the eyes, even if they could win the confidence, of these people. Those who cannot, and those who would not, read such papers and documents, would crowd to hear Southern speakers, and we feel confident that the earnest, honest and eloquent appeals to their hearts, and the able exposition of the threatening condition of the country will carry conviction to many. What we want is the selection of gentlemen of eminent ability and high character; representative men of the South, who will place our people before those of the North in their true light. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by making the Northern masses thoroughly acquainted with the motives of our conduct in the past, and the honesty of our purposes for the future.

An Able Protest.

We direct attention to the manly and able protest of the Democratic members of Congress against the admission of the so-called delegation from Arkansas. It is a dignified and forcible paper, presenting in the very strongest light the deplorable condition of the country. If the Northern people be not callous to every feeling of self-respect, and deaf to the appeals of a violated Constitution, and blind to the certain approach of anarchy and ruin, this document must surely cause them to ponder seriously upon the future of the country.

There is another aspect in which this protest, coming, as it does, upon the eve of the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, is peculiarly gratifying and significant. Expressing the views of the entire Democratic Conservative representation in Congress, it speaks in thunder tones of the purposes of their constituents not to sit quietly under the outrages which Radicalism has perpetrated under the cloak of reconstruction, but to "right this wrong." It decides in advance that Radical tyranny, usurpation, negro constitutions, negro suffrage, negro juries, negro militia, mixed schools, negro bureaus, negro taxation of the property of white men, negro administration of justice upon the property, rights, reputation and lives of white men and women—that all these great living issues which have engrossed the undivided attention of the whole country for two years, and upon which Connecticut, California, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon have been wrested from the Radicals, will not be ignored in the coming contest, but will form the great central point around which the Conservative forces of the country will rally and storm the works of the enemy. In this unanimous declaration of the Democratic Congressmen that these wrongs must be righted, we see the death-blow to the do-nothing, submit-to-everything policy advocated by journals professing to represent Northern public feeling. We take heart from this manly protest. There is indeed hope that this great evil "will be righted." If the people demand it at the ballot box this Fall, their orders must and will be obeyed.

Our Warrenton Exchanges.

Both of our Warrenton contemporaries have recently undergone editorial changes. The proprietor of the *Indicator* has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Rev. B. F. Long, of Warren, as editor.—Mr. Long has had some experience and brings a good reputation as a writer to the discharge of his duties.

Mr. John M. Waddill, a citizen of Warrenton and a young gentleman of decided ability, is announced as the Editor of the *Courier*. Both of these papers rank deservedly high and reflect credit upon the liberal and intelligent people of Warren.—We wish editors and proprietors the most abundant success.

West Virginia and Disabilities.

The Legislature of the so-called State of West Virginia is imitating Congress in the matter of removing the disabilities of persons who crawl in the dust to present their petitions and turn Radicals into the bargain. On Monday a bill was passed in the Senate relieving one William B. Lynch of disabilities upon the faith of a renunciation to the following effect; "Acknowledging that he committed a wrong in joining the Southern Confederacy; renouncing the pernicious and evil teachings of southern treason, and abandoning the false dogma of States rights sovereignty."

A company of amateurs are giving Italian opera in New Orleans.

A police agent in Paris receives four dollars for taking a thief.

Austria has sent valuable presents to Maximilian's lawyers and confessor.

Mrs. Ransom's Female Seminary.—The Examination of the pupils of Mrs. Ransom's Female Seminary took place on Thursday, Thursday night and Friday, before the patrons of the Institution. The proficiency of the students were such as to please every one present. We are satisfied from an attendance upon all the Examinations of this school and watching with anxious care the advancement of some of the pupils, that this Seminary has no superior in the country, whether we consider the progress of the scholars in their studies, or their improvement in those refinements of the heart and mind which give beauty and loveliness to the female character.

In the Primary Department the pupils were examined in Spelling, Reading, Primary Geography, Oral and Written Arithmetic and Primary French.

The Second Class, Middle Division, were examined in Spelling, Reading, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Composition, French and Latin.

The Second Class, Junior Division, in Analysis, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Composition, Elocution, French and Latin.

The First Class, Junior Division, in Analysis, Rhetoric, Philosophy, History, Moral Science, Composition, Elocution, French and Latin.

The pupils displayed the most remarkable accuracy, and the Examination gave evidence of the most careful attention and judicious system of instruction.

The Musical Exhibition on Thursday evening was most excellent in its character; children of very tender years displaying a skill which was wonderful. This Examination was most creditable to Prof. Havemann. The improvement during the last six months in the performance of the scholars was remarked by all, and particularly gratifying to the patrons.

We were as much struck with the recitations in French as at the last Examinations. A large class, who at that time were but drilled in the rudiments of the language, read with the care and fluency of a native. The excellence with which the youngest pupils recited, stamps Prof. Heydenreich as a most competent and thorough instructor.

The young ladies have had, during the past session, the undivided attention of General Ransom, and gave evidence of having reaped the benefit of his valuable instruction. We noticed this in the general improved character of the compositions, and the manner in which they were read.

Friday was devoted to the recitations in French, reading of compositions, and the announcement and delivery of prizes. The compositions were of a very high order.—All were good and we cannot discriminate. The valedictory, by a young lady of our city, was most beautiful in diction, and read with a pathos and sweetness which did credit to the head and heart of the fair valedictorian.

A most pleasing episode in the Exercises was the presentation by the young ladies of a handsome silver pitcher and waiter to the accomplished Principal. It was a beautiful tribute to her efforts and a grateful acknowledgment on the part of her pupils. This incident, with the affectionate references to Mrs. Ransom in the valedictory and another of the compositions, speaks volumes of the kindly sympathies existing between instructor and pupils, without which their intercouse would be barren of its best fruits.

Mrs. Ransom's Female Seminary has but closed its second year, yet has earned a reputation which renders it the equal of the oldest and best in the country. Its success is established, and it will enter upon its third year in the full tide of popularity.—Our people should foster this school as one of the chiefest ornaments of the city. The next session will open on the 8th of October.

Daily Journal, 27th.

For the Journal.

List of North Carolina Soldiers Buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia.

D Lemons, Co E, 8th Infantry, died March 13th, 1863.
Eben Hatley, Co H, 8th Infantry, died March 18th, 1863.
J Linebaerer, Co K, 8th Infantry, died April 14th, 1863.
David Stevens, 61st Infantry, died March 20th, 1863.
Richard Smith, Co D, 31st Infantry, died March 24th, 1863.
Silas O Watkins, Worth Co, N C, died Nov 14th, 1864.
L P Meador, Co D, 12th Infantry, died Nov 16th, 1864.
J L Pickenham, Co H, 34th Infantry, died Nov 15th, 1868.
C D Shell, Co E, 34th Infantry, died Nov 16th, 1864.
H R Howard, Co K, 23d Infantry, Nov 16th 1864.
Alexander I Askcraft, Co D, 6th Infantry, died Nov 16th, 1864
J M Herndon, Co F, 1st Infantry, died Nov 18th, 1864.
R D Hagar, Co G, 52d Infantry, died Nov 18th 1864.
William Petitte, Co G, 1st Cavalry, died Nov 18th, 1864.
J P Price, Co I, 53d Infantry, died Nov 19th, 1864
J A Cobb, Co H, 34th Infantry, died Nov 20th, 1864
T W S Floyd, Co G, 23d Infantry, died Nov 20th, 1864
D M Barefoot, Co H, 18th Infantry died Nov 20th, 1864
S L Witherspoon, Co B, 1st Infantry, died Nov 21st, 1864
Maxwell Johnson, Co F, 23d Infantry, died Nov 21st, 1864.
J D Phelps, Co G, 3d Infantry died Nov 22d, 1864.
J B Miser, 64th Infantry, died Nov 24th, 1864.
W G Haar, 57th Infantry, died Nov 24th, 1864.
P H Bender, Co F, 66th Infantry, died Nov 25th, 1864
B W Branch, Co E, 8th Infantry, died Nov 25th, 1864.
F F Williams, Co H, 3d Cavalry, died Nov 27th, 1864.
William C Musgrave, Co D, 67th Infantry, died Nov 28th, 1864
G B Gooche, 2d Infantry, died Nov 29th, 1864.
S B Baxley, Co G, 33d Infantry, died Dec 9th, 1864.
J Haywood, Co C, 10th Bat, Artillery, died Dec 9th, 1864
E M Oliver, 50th Infantry, died Dec 9th, 1864.
Daniel Warlick, Co G, 5th Infantry, died Dec 9th, 1864.
T L Wilder, Co H, 32d Infantry, died Dec. 11th, 1864.
B Sellers, Co C, 49th Infantry, died Dec 13th, 1864.
George C Guess, Co F, 43d Infantry. died Dec 13th, 1864.
J Y Wheeler, Co C, 45th Infantry, died Dec 13th, 1864.
J C Wilder, Co D, 31st, Infantry. died Dec 14th, 1864.
E Woodall, Co F, 2d Infantry, died Dec 14th, 1864.
E Groes, Co D, 15th Infantry, died Dec 14th, 1864
Neal Baker, Co F, 50th Infantry, died Dec 16th, 1864.
A N Simmons, Co F, 66th Infantry, died Dec 22d, 1864.
J Jefferson, Co C, 4th Infantry, died Dec 15th, 1864.
J Smith, Co I, 40th Infantry, died Dec 23d, 1864.
P J Jones, Co K, 12th Infantry, died Jan 1st, 1865
B F Parker, Co H, 50th Infantry, died Jan 1st, 1865.
A Brady, Co K, 50th Infantry, died Jan 2d, 1865.
M V Keith, Co D, 10th Infantry, died Jan 11th, 1865.
B Potter, Co F, 50th Infantry, died Jan 17th, 1865.
William P Hall, Co F, 10th Infantry, died Jan 25th, 1865.
J W Landrette, Co F, 61st Infantry, died March 10th, 1863.
B F Anowwood, 50th Infantry, died March 11th, 1863.
J B Beard, 30th Infantry, died March 30th, 1864.

From the Biddeford (Maine) Democrat.

Letter from North Carolina.

Wilmington, N. C., June 10, 1868.

Hon. Charles A. Shaw: Dear Sir.—I have perused with much pleasure several of your late papers. I am confident if the people of the North and West fully realized our condition, the extreme radicals would be left out in the cold. It is useless now to argue who was right or wrong; we must look at things as they are. The condition of this State is deplorable. W. W. Holden, who was the most bitter fire-eater in the State is Governor, and pardoned; Z B. Vance and George Davis, who battled for the Union until South Carolina on the south and Virginia on the North of us made further resistance useless, are disfranchised. I could mention hundreds of minor cases,

This county, (New Hanover,) the most wealthy in the State, has a large negro majority; they can do with us as they please. I will mention a few *facts*. The Republicans have elected to the Legislature from this county a negro named Galloway, who, in a *learned* speech, quoted from the ancient *Mozart* laws. Since his election he has been heard to say that if white people don't like their legislation, *they can leave*. They have also elected to the same *august* assembly an ex-United States general, one John C. Abbott, (from some one of your Eastern States,) who in the Convention said, "They know that we," (the negroes and strangers elected by negro votes,) "are their masters," and in a speech in Wilmington declared that he "did not come to North Carolina with a 'carpet bag' but with a brigade." He is anxious to go to the United States Senate, *possibly at the head of his brigade*.

They have elected as Superintendent of Education for the State one *Rev.* Mr. Ashley, hailing from the "Hub," of the Wendell Phillips stripe, who permits young ladies under his charge, sent out here for the purpose of teaching, to receive the attention and escort, *openly*, of "*American citizens of African descent.*" This, of course, is a mere matter of taste, *but warn the mothers of Maine, through your paper, to let no argument of necessity permit them to send their daughters where they will be placed under the influence of such men; better the worst factory system in the world, better death by starvation than such degradation.* The teachers complain that they are not treated politely by Southern ladies; would they be, under the same circumstances, in your city? The South want the negro educated.

They have elected to fill the important office of Superior Court Judges men who never had a case of any kind, in any court, for any client. Can the people of a State that boast of a Badger, a Gaston, a Graham, a Miller, a Peirson, a Strange and a host of others, submit, without a blush, to such degradation? Out of respect for the feelings of the State I do not give you their names. One of the elect, I understand, spells case with a "*k*." Some are charitable enough to excuse him on the ground that he had "Ku-Klux" on the brain and imagined that he was presiding at the trial of some unfortunate "K. K." But were I to give you even a crayon sketch of the officers elected in this State by the Radicals I would fill one page of your paper.

I did intend to give you some facts and figures as to our reation with the negroes,—(I would state that, considering the evil influences brought to bear upon their excitable and ignorant minds, they have been docile and obedient; it was natural that they should vote to enfranchise themselves, and the African loves office for the *importance* and *show*, not for profit)—also of our commercial, agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests, but I fear I have tried your patience already. I will say one word about the commercial interest. It of course affects all others. Money in New York is seven per cent.; here, for the best paper, from thirty to forty per cent. Money cannot be borrowed in New York on mortgages of *unencumbered real estate here*. You are a business man, Mr. Shaw, and I hear somewhat of a financier and can draw a very correct conclusion at that rate how long a merchant can continue to pay his notes or a planter his hands. Some, in their anxiety *to be doing*, tried it last season and most of their names are in the list of bankrupts and their lands will go into the hands of strangers. Truly this Radical party is a Shylock. Ay! worse. They have taken *more* than the pound of flesh nearest the heart, *with* the blood that would naturally flow after the performance of such a *delicate surgical operation;* but they now have their talons, with a deadly gripe, upon the very heart of the South, and already begin to gloat over their quivering victim.—Can you find no Portia to bring these Shylocks to *terms?* for justice or mercy has no abiding place in them. All we would ask is *impartial legislation for all the States, be it good or bad. We want, then, no charity, and God knows we will then have up hill work to recover from the effects of the terrible war. If we have sinned, fearfully have we atoned.*

If you can make your people believe the truth, there will be no danger. No men submitted more gracefully to defeat than the soldiers of the South. I have seen men of the army of Northern Virginia marched into Wilmington, after the occupation, under guard of negro soldiers, grander in their adversity than after the most glorious victory, donning their uniform, quietly go to work to try and make bread for themselves and little ones.—They took R E. Lee as their example *in war;* they are endeavoring to follow his example *in peace.* In the name of our common humanity give them a chance.—Do not legislate so that they cannot become merchants; so that they cannot make corn, sugar and cotton; so that they cannot have a laudable ambition to fill offices of trust; so that they cannot *feel like Americans*. *General* Lee and *Army* of the Potomac care no more. The National Capital is safe. Surely Congress does not fear the skeletons of the Confederate dead near Arlington heights? You can *trust Mr.* Lee and the *citizens* of the South who composed his army, but you *cannot make slaves* of them long. They may die broken-hearted, poor and powerless, and instead of healing the wound in this generation, you can carry the disease to the next; or if the cancer is not extracted by the application of the salve of fraternal love, and our common mother restored to health, infants will suck in the poison with their mother's milk; North, South, East and West will be in one common ruin, or under one common despotism. Oh! sir, if in your power, prevent your State from assisting to build up a *St. Domingo on your Southern border;* prevent them from degrading their own soil; beg them to *bring the matter home to themselves.* We have at the South negro aldermen, negro legislators, negro police; in the hands of designing men who do not represent the *thinking* men of our State, the negro is made *everything of for his vote, they keeping the paying offices, such as sheriffs, county treasurers, &c.* In the name of Heaven prevent them from trying to solve the problem whether *Americans* can long continue to hold *Americans* in *slavery—for in our present condition such we are; there is no use of mincing words; the chains are galling.* Will the *thinking* men of the north, I care not by what *name* you call them, loose these chains and take their brother by the hand and pour oil on the festering sores? They can do it. If they do not, their now almost powerless, weak brother must wait until he gets stronger and his children grow up and then *try* at least to free them. Americans north or south cannot continue slaves.

Finances, tariffs, bondholders, all are important matters, but all sink into nothingness compared to the two questions: impartial legislation for all the States, and the supremacy of the white men in our government, both county, State and national.

Excuse the length, but I feel so earnestly in the matter I could not help it. I have written hurriedly and honestly.

Yours truly, Cape Fear.

PROTEST

Of the Democratic Members of Congress Against the Admission of the Arkansas Members.

Mr. Brooks (Dem.). of New York, in behalf of the Democrats of the House, presented the following protest against the admission of the so-called members of Congress from the State of Arkansas:

The recognized presence of three persons on the floor of this House from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force, acting under a brigadier general of the army, but nevertheless claiming to be members of this Congress, and to share with us, the Representatives from free States, in the imposition of taxes and customs and other laws upon our people, makes it our imperative duty in this, the first case, to remonstrate most solemnly, and to protest as solemnly, against this perilous and destructive innovation upon the principles and practices of our hitherto constitutional self-government. The so-called reconstruction acts which created the military government in Arkansas, and like governments in other Southern States, to share with us in the legislative power of the Northern and Western free people, we have every reason to believe, have been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, the public declaration of which fact was avoided only by the extraordinary and strange device of this Congress in snatching jurisdiction from the court in the McArdle case when such a public decision was about to be made. Of the three great branches of the government, it seems, then, that after the Executive vetoed these acts as unconstitutional, the judiciary adjudicated them to be so, while a Congress—the creation of but twenty seven of the thirty seven States of the Union—override these equal and co-ordinate branches of that government, first, by voting down the vetoes; next, by nullifying the judgment of the court. In an era of profound peace, when not an armed man rises against the government, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there, in ten States, our American historical way of creating the organic law has been utterly subverted by the bayonet. Ever since the Declaration of Independence, with scarcely an exception, and even amid the battles of the Revolution, conventions have been convoked through and constitutions created by the electors of the States, the only authorized depositories of the sovereign power of every State, without exterior dictation, as under the existing Federal Constitution, the hardest and harshest test-oath required from 1776 to the peace of 1783 was an abjuration oath of allegiance to George the Third; while some of the now so-called bayonet made constitutions from the South propose absurd and cruel tests—absurd, as in Arkansas where is interwoven in the organic law a mere party test between the Radical reconstructionists and the Democratic Conservatives, such as would exclude from voting, if living there, the thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the free States, (article eight, section 4;) or cruel, as in Alabama, where no white man can vote who will not forever forswear his own race and color, and perjure himself by swearing, in defeuce of the law of God, that the negro is his equal, and forever to be his equal at the ballot-box, in the jury box, with the cartouch box, in the school, in the college, in house and home, and by the fireside; in short, in every way, everywhere. (Art. 7, sec. 4.) Now, in these and the other Southern States, in the midst of war, President Lincoln, in his proclamation, December 8, 1863, offered amnesty and pardon to rebels then in arms if they would lay down their arms and take an oath of fidelity; while now, not a Union man in Arkansas or Alabama can vote, unless, in the first place, he swears allegiance to the majesty of this Congress, and, in the next, swears off his Americanism and Africanizes himself. Hitherto constitutions with us have been the outgrowth of popular life, springing from the exuberance of our enterprise and energy in the settlement of the forests or prairies of our country; but here before us now we have nine constitutions, with one, if not three, more yet to come from Texas, which have all been imposed upon the people by five military satraps, or pentarchs, in a manner never before known under our law, but borrowed, at best, from imperial Roman colonization, or from the worst precedents of the French Revolution. France is then recorded to have had five constitutions in three years, so frequently made and so frequently changed that they were ironically classed by the French people with the periodical literature of the day, Louisiana, a colony of France, has had four constitutions in four years, and a constitution there has now become periodical literature, as in France in the agonies and throes of the great Revolution. Laws, mere statute laws, which can never be created by constitutions, are appended, more or less, to all constitutions; and these bayonet-created, one-branch governments, with no Executive, no Senate, no House of Representatives, no Judiciary, have ordained irrepealable, irreversible laws in the very organization of the State, such as cannot thus be created by the Executive, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of legitimate governments, when acting in unison and all combined. All this has been done without regard to preceding constitutions or precedent, or to the common law of the States, or the law of nations. The military, which, under legitimate institutions, can only be used in times of peace to conserve or preserve the State, have here been used to destroy States. The General of the army, who represents the sword, and only the sword, of the Republic, has been exalted by acts of Congress above the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in order to execute those military decrees, and as a surer way to root out every vestige of constitutional law or liberty. The same General of the army, in order to prolong and perpetuate this military domination, North and West, as well as South, has been selected in party convention at Chicago to head the electoral vote for the Presidency in ten of our States, which are as much under his feet as Turkey is under the Sultan, or Poland under the Czar of Russia. But, as if only to add insult to the injury of this military outrage upon the popular government in these ten States, either by act of Congress, or by these Congress-soldier-made State constitutions, at least 250,000 whites have been disfranchised, while 750,000 negroes, inexperienced in law making, and more ignorant than our children, have been enfranchised in their stead, and have thus been created absolute masters and sovereigns over the whole white population of the south.

Because of all this, and in opposition to all this, we, Representatives of the people from the free States, in behalf of our constituents and of thousands and tens of thousands of others who would be here represented if the popular power without could now constitutionally act here within, earnestly and solemnly protest against this violence upon our Constitution and upon our people, and do hereby counsel and advise all friends of popular government to submit to this force and fraud only until at the ballot-box, operating through the elections, this great wrong can be put right.—There is no law in the land over the constitutional law. There is no government but constitutional government; and hence all bayonet-made, all Congress-imposed constitutions are of no weight, authority, or sanction, save that enforced by arms—an element of power unknown to Americans in peace, and never required but as it acts in and under the supreme civil law, the Constitution, and the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof. We protest, then, in behalf of the free people of the North and the West, against the right of this military oligarchy, established in Arkansas or elsewhere in the now re-enslaved States of the South, to impose upon us, through Congress, taxes or customs, or other laws to maintain this oligarchy, or its Freedmen's Bureau. We protest against going into the now proposed copartnership of military dictators and negroes in the administration of this Government. We demand, in the name of the fathers of the Constitution, and for the sake of posterity, not its reconstruction, but the restoration of that sacred instrument which has been to us a pillar of fire, from 1787 on to its present overthrow; and in all solemnity, before God and man, under a full sense of the responsibility of all we utter, we do hereby affix our names to this protest against the admission of these three persons, claiming to be members of Congress from Arkansas:

[Signed by forty-five Democratic Representatives.]

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Senators from Arkansas Admitted and the Lobby Rejoices—Spicy Debate in the House on the Bill Removing Disabilities—Holden & Co., having Eaten Dirt enough, are declared Citizens—Trial for Treason, &c.

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1868.

The Senators elect from the lately admitted State of Arkansas were not permitted to be sworn in this morning without question. Considerable discussion was had on the motion of Mr. Davis to refer the irregular certificates, presented by these gentlemen, to the committee on Judiciary, which was voted down, and then a motion that they be sworn in was carried by a *viva voce* vote. The President, *pro tem*, therefore called them to the Chair and the oath, about a foot and a half long, was read to them while they held up their hands in token of their assent.

Their admission adds but little strength to the Radicals except in the "knock-down and drag-out" way, though several of the Senators on that side evinced a disposition to appropriate them, and Drake finally succeeded in having them seated in his immediate neighborhood, the retailer of whiskey—who has all the facial indications of a *rum-un*—taking the seat occupied by Senator Fowler prior to impeachment.

Those returned to the House were not so fortunate. They have to await the action of the Committee on Elections, their credentials having been referred to that committee on motion of Maynard, of Tennessee.

The lobby seem much elated at these accessions to their available material in Congress.

The discussion in the House yesterday on the report of the Conference Committee on the bill removing disabilities from sundry persons in North Carolina and other Southern States, was quite animated, and it was finally passed by a vote leaving but *three* to spare. Thus the extra loyal, Holden and others, were rehabilitated, as Sumner would say, "by the skin of their teeth." Debate was limited by the Radicals managing the bill, or a full expose would have been made and its defeat secured beyond peradventure.

The Democrats opposed the bill because the relief was given *as a reward for services rendered the Radical party*, being, therefore, *in the nature of a bribe.* They are in favor of a general restoration of civil rights to the now disfranchised whites of the South. Let them all be relieved, and then let them exercise the rights of freemen and vote as they please.

The Radical opposition was based principally upon the apprehension that those who had "gone back" on their own people, might not prove true to their new friends. That, as I heard a gentleman once remark about a leading New York editor: "It is easy enough to buy him, but *he won't stay bought.*" They seemed to be afraid that these new fledged Radicals, who had accepted the Congressional bribe, "*wouldn't stay bought.*" Of course this does not apply to all whose names were in the list. Some of them are, we believe, good men and true, who had not "bent the pregnant hinges of the knees that thrift might follow *fawning.*" But the mass of them will be looked upon by the better classes of the communities in which they live as wielding a power that disgraces them, and their new found party friends will always regard them *as hirelings.* But, if any of them are made happy by the relief granted, pray let them enjoy it. They eat dirt enough to satisfy even Thad. Stevens himself. Let Holden rejoice, let Rodman be glad—verily, they have their reward!

There was a lively time to-day in the House while the whiskey tax bill was under consideration. There was a large minority in favor of fixing the tax at a lower figure than that reported by the committee, and after much talking and much voting, succeeded in fixing it at fifty cents. It was noticeable that the temperance member from Cincinnati, Gen. Cary, favored the smallest taxation.

It is now thought that Mr. Evarts will be confirmed by the Senate as Attorney General. His eminent legal ability is universally conceded, but he chose to regard his professional oath and defended his distinguished client with zeal, and has thereby incurred the displeasure of his party, and they may vote against his confirmation to punish him for his conscientious discharge of duty. He is a *leetle* too radical for any Conservative to feel much interest in his case at present.

The first trial for treason growing out of the late war, will probably commence next Monday, that being the day set apart for the trial of John H. Surratt, whose case involves such a charge. The result is looked for with much interest.

It is with sincere regret that we notice in your issue of Sunday last, the death of the accomplished wife of your esteemed fellow-townsmen, W. S. Anderson, Esq.—The intelligence falls suddenly upon his circle of friends in this city. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, so ordain that this affliction may rest lightly upon the bereaved husband and children.

Si Tod.

Presidential Candidates.

We are committed, in good faith, to support the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. We shall do so, whoever they may be,—whether Pendleton and Doolittle, Hancock and Adams, Chase and English, or Stanbery and F. P. Blair, but we are inclined to think that the following is the least vulnerable, and, perhaps, the most generally acceptable ticket that could be presented:

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, OF NEW YORK.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*